

INITIA GRÆCA.—Part I.

FIRST GREEK COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK,

WITH VOCABULARIES.

ON THE PLAN OF THE PRINCIPIA LATINA.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L. LL.D.

For the use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

~~ELEVENTH EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.~~

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET,

1877

NOTICE.

THIS work has been prepared in consequence of the strong desire repeated by many Teachers, for an Introduction to the Greek Language, on the same plan as the Author's 'Principia Latina.' The great object of this work, as of the 'Principia Latina,' is to make the study of the language as easy and simple as possible, by giving the grammatical forms only as they are wanted, and by enabling the pupil to translate from Greek into English and from English into Greek as soon as he has learnt the Greek characters and the First Declension. For this purpose only a few new words are introduced in each Exercise, and these are constantly repeated, so that they cannot fail to be impressed upon the mind of the pupil.

The Greek Reading-Book, which forms the Second Part of the 'Initia Græca,' may be used with advantage in conjunction with the present work. Though consisting of connected passages of an interesting and instructive nature, they afford at the same time copious examples of the different grammatical forms arranged in a systematic progression.

As an Appendix to the present edition the Declension of Nouns and Adjectives is arranged in the order followed in the Public School Primer, for the convenience of those Teachers who prefer this order of the cases to that given in the body of the work.

W. S.

DR. WM. SMITH'S GREEK COURSE.

INITIA GRÆCA.—PART II. A GREEK READING-BOOK, containing SHORT TALES, ANECDOTES, FABLES, MYTHOLOGY, and GRECIAN HISTORY. Arranged in a systematic Progression, with a Lexicon. 3s. 6d.

INITIA GRÆCA.—PART III. GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. Containing the Rules of Syntax, with copious Examples and Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR, for the UPPER FORMS IN SCHOOLS. By Professor CURTIUS. Post 8vo. 6s.

A SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR, for the Middle and Lower Forms; abridged from the above work. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

THE ACCIDENCE OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE. Extracted from the above work. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PLATO. THE APOLOGY OF SOCRATES, THE CRITO, AND PART OF THE PHÆDO; with Notes in English from STALLBAUM, and SCHLEIERMACHER'S Introductions. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

	Page
I.—THE ALPHABET	1
II.—PARTS OF SPEECH. THE ARTICLE—SUBSTANTIVES	4
III.—THE FIRST DECLENSION	5
IV.—THE SECOND DECLENSION	8
V.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS	10
VI.—CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES, AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS	12
VII.—THE THIRD DECLENSION	15
VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION	27
IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES	34
X.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	36
XI.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES	38
XII.—THE NUMERALS	44
XIII.—THE PRONOUNS	46
XIV.—THE VERB	54
XV.—THE AUXILIARY VERB <i>είμι</i> , <i>I am</i>	55
XVI.—FIRST CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN Ω	57
XVII.—CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE	58
XVIII.—CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE	64
XIX.—CONJUGATION OF THE MIDDLE VOICE	69
XX.—CONJUGATION OF CONTRACTED VERBS	71
XXI.—EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED	84
XXII.—EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED	95

	PAGE
XXIII.—EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω	103
XXIV.—EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED VERBS.. ..	105
XXV.—SECOND CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN μ	109
XXVI.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μ. FIRST CLASS. ἴσθμι, τίθμι, δίδωμι	117
XXVII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μ. FIRST CLASS (con- tinued). ἔμμι, εἶμι, φημί, κείμαι, ἤμαι	123
XXVIII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μ. FIRST CLASS (con- tinued)	129
XXIX.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μ. SECOND CLASS	132
XXX.—EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS	149
A SHORT SYNTAX	157
VOCABULARIES	165
INDEX I.—GREEK WORDS	185
INDEX II.—ENGLISH WORDS	191

DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN COURSE.

- PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I. A FIRST COURSE. Containing a GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, EXERCISE-BOOK, and VOCABULARIES. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
In this Edition the Cases of the Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are arranged both as in the ORDINARY GRAMMARS and as in the PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.
- PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART II. A READING-BOOK. Containing Fables, Anecdotes, Mythology, Roman Antiquities, and History. With Notes and a Dictionary. 3s. 6d.
- PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART III. A POETRY-BOOK. Containing —1. Easy Hexameters and Pentameters. 2. Eclogae Ovidianae. 3. Prosody and Metre. 4. First Latin Verse-Book. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART IV. PROSE COMPOSITION. Containing a Systematic Course of Exercises on the Syntax, with the principal Rules of Syntax, Explanations of Synonyms, and an English-Latin Vocabulary to the Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART V. SHORT TALES AND ANECDOTES from Ancient History, for Translation into Latin Prose. 12mo. 3s.
- A LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY, arranged according to Subjects and Etymology; with a First Latin-English Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- THE STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR. Post 8vo. 6s.
- A SMALLER LATIN GRAMMAR. Abridged from the above. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- TACITUS. GERMANIA, AGRICOLA, AND FIRST BOOK OF THE ANNALS. With English Notes. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

INITIA GRÆCA.

I.—THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 24 letters in the Greek-alphabet:—

Large Character.	Small Character.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	ă (short or long)
Β	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
Ε	ε	Epsilon	ě (only short)
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	z
Η	η	Ēta	ē (only long)
Θ	θ	Thēta	th
Ι	ι	Iōta	ī (short or long)
Κ	κ	Kappa	k c
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
Μ	μ	Mu	m
Ν	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
Ο	ο	Omīcron	ō (only short)
Π	π	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ s	Sigma	s
Τ	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	ŭ (short or long)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō (only long)

2. The letter *Sigma* has two forms: σ at the beginning and in the middle of words; s at the end of words.

3. The letter *Gamma* before γ, κ, χ, or ξ, is pronounced like n; as τέγγω, pronounced *tengo*; συγκαλῶ, pronounced *sunkalō*; λόγχη pronounced *lonchē*; φόρμιγγς, pronounced *phorminx*.

4. The *Diphthongs* are :

ai pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*, as *αἶψα*
ei „ „ *ei* „ *sleight* „ *δεινός*
oi „ „ *oi* „ *oil* „ *κοινός*
ui „ „ *ui* „ *wine* „ *υῖος*
au „ „ *au* „ *laud* „ *ναῦς*
eu and *ηυ* „ „ *eu* „ *feudal* „ *ἐπλευσα, ἡδύουν*
ou and *ου* „ „ *ou* „ *sound* „ *οὐρανός, ὠτός* ;
 also *a*, *η* and *ω*, i.e. *ā*, *η* and *ω*, with an Iota subscriptum (that is, *written under*). These three diphthongs, which are called *improper* diphthongs, are pronounced like *a*, *η*, and *ω*, without an Iota subscriptum.

5. The *Consonants* are divided into three classes :I. *Mutes* :

	Hard.	Soft.	Aspirated.
Gutturals (throat-sounds)	κ	γ	χ
Dentals (teeth-sounds)	τ	δ	θ
Labials (lip-sounds)	π	β	φ

II. *Semivowels* :

Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sibilant, σ (s).

III. *Double Consonants* :

ξ from κs, γs, χs.

ψ „ πs, βs, φs.

ζ „ σδ.

6. The *Aspirate*. The sign *h*, placed over the initial vowel to which it belongs represents *h*: *ἧξ* is pronounced *hex*. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, “rough breathing.”

Those initial vowels which have not this breathing are marked with the sign *l*. This sign is called the *spiritus lenis*, “gentle breathing.” But this sign is not pronounced: hence *ἐκ* is *ek*; *ἄγω*, *ago*.

In diphthongs the breathing stands over the second vowel: οὔτος = *houtos*; εἶδον = **eídon*.

7. *Accents.* There are three accents:

1. The *acute*´, the sharp or *raised* tone: as λόγος.
2. The *grave*` , the *low* tone: ἀπὸ.
3. The *circumflex*˘, so called from its shape: σκιᾶς.
It is a combination of the acute and grave accents, and is placed only over long vowels and diphthongs.

EXERCISE FOR READING.

A. γε. γη. και. χι. χει.—δε. δαι. δη. τα. τε. το. τω. τφ. του. ταυ. τη. θι. θει. λω. γαλα. νυ. νει. νειν. νη. ρω. ρα. ρει. ρειν. σα. συν. σενω.—βου. βουν. βητα. βαλλω. πι. που. πω. παν. φι. φερω. φεν. φνγη. μυ. μη. μοι.

B. λαμβδα. λαμβανω. μυ. μελος. μαλα. νυ. νυκτες. νυσσω. ρευσις. ριπτω. σιγμα. σενω. καππα. καινα. κοινον. γαρ. γραν. χθων.—τον. την. τοιν. τεμνω. τραυμα. δελτα. δεινοτης. θεα. θητα. θαυμα. θαυμασια.—παντα. πρωτα. ποιω. πανομεν. βητα. βαινω. βαλλω. βλαπτομεν. φενγω. φονευω. φειδομαι.—ψι. ψανω. ψαλλω. ψαλτηρ. ψυχη. ξι. ξενος. ξανθος. ξαινω. ζητα. ζητησις.

Γ. αλφα. αυξανω. αιθηρ. αιμα. εμον. εκων. ειτα. ειμα. ευρει. ευρισκω. ολιγον. οινου. οιον. οιον. ητα. ηυξον. ηκων. ιωτα. ινα. ιπποι. υπο. υιοι. ιωκη. αδω. ωδη.

Δ. γη. γυψ. μην. μυς. συς. σής. ψαρ. ψήν. φως. φώς. λās. νύξ. θήρ. θρίξ. σάρξ. φρήν. τρώς. δρύς. κλών. χθών. ναύς. νούς. βούς. πούς. παίς. δαίς. χείρ. κλείς. Ζεύς. γραύς.

II.—PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE ARTICLE—SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Parts of Speech*.—There are nine parts of speech in the Greek language. 1. *Article*. 2. *Substantive*, or *Noun*. 3. *Adjective*. 4. *Pronoun*. 5. *Verb*. 6. *Adverb*. 7. *Preposition*. 8. *Conjunction*. 9. *Interjection*.

2. *Genders*.—There are three Genders: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, *Neuter*.

3. *Number and Case*.—There are three Numbers: *Singular* for one, *Dual* for two, *Plural* for several. There are five cases: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*. They have the same English signs as in Latin. The Vocative often has *ô* prefixed.—NOTE. Greek has lost the Ablative, for which the Genitive serves in some meanings, the Dative in others.

4. The Definite Article is thus declined :

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
Dual.				
<i>N. A.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>

NOTE.—The Indefinite Article is usually not expressed in Greek ; but sometimes *tis, any*, is used as an Indefinite Article.

5. There are *Three Declensions*, distinguished by the final letter of the stem.

6. The *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away.

III.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension contains Masculine and Feminine Substantives, of which the Stems end in *a*. In certain cases this *a* becomes *η*. The terminations of the Nominative Singular are in the feminine *a*, *η*, in the masculine *ās*, *ης*.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
Nom.	χώρᾱ Land.	γλῶσσᾱ Tongue.	τιμῆ Honour.
Gen.	χώρᾱς	γλῶσσης	τιμῆς
Dat.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσση	τιμῇ
Acc.	χώρᾱ-ν	γλῶσσᾱ-ν	τιμῇ-ν
Voc.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσσᾱ	τιμῇ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσσᾱ	τιμᾶ
G. D.	χώραιν	γλῶσσαιν	τιμαῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χώραι	γλῶσσαι	τιμαί
Gen.	χωρῶν	γλωσσῶν	τιμῶν
Dat.	χώραις	γλώσσαις	τιμαῖς
Acc.	χώρᾱς	γλώσσᾱς	τιμᾶς
Voc.	χώραι	γλῶσσαι	τιμαί

NOTE.—All nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* pure (that is, with a vowel or *ρ* before it), must be declined like *χώρα*. But all nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* not pure (that is, with any consonant but *ρ* before it), must be declined like *γλῶσσα*.

RULE 1.—The article agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case: as, ἡ χώρα, *the land*.

RULE 2.—The article is often placed before proper names and abstract words: as ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athena (the goddess)*; ἡ δίκη, *justice*.

RULE 3.—Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην, *Athena admires justice*.

EXERCISE I.

θαυμάζει (*he, she, it*) admires. θαυμάζουσι(*v*) (*they*) admire.

1. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν νύμφην. 2. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὰς νύμφας. 3. ἡ Μοῦσα θαυμάζει τὴν χώραν. 4. αἱ Μοῦσαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς χώρας. 5. ἡ βασιλεια θαυμάζει τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 6. αἱ βασιλειαί θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 7. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν πηγὴν. 8. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς πηγάς. 9. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην. 10. αἱ βασιλειαί θαυμάζουσι τὴν δίκην.

1. The bride admires the fountain. 2. The brides admire the country. 3. Athena admires truth. 4. The Muses admire truth. 5. The queen admires justice. 6. The queens admire the fountains. 7. The Muses admire the fountains. 8. The queen admires the brides. 9. Athena admires the brides. 10. The Muses admire the brides.

RULE 4.—When two Substantives are connected by the verb “to be,” they are put in the same case: as, ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι, *the earth is a globe.*

RULE 5.—The latter of two Substantives, signifying different things, is put in the Genitive case: as, ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας, *the fear-of-God is the beginning of wisdom.*

EXERCISE II.

ἐστὶ(*v*) (*he, she, it*) is. εἰσὶ(*v*) (*they*) are.

1. ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι. 2. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας. 3. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς φιλίας. 4. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς σοφίας. 5. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ ρίζα τῆς ἀρετῆς. 6. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ῥώμη. 7. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῶν ἀρετῶν. 8. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν αἰτία τῶν ἀρετῶν. 9. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς φιλίας. 10. ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς δόξης ἐστὶν αἰτία τῆς ἀρετῆς.

1. The fear-of-God is (the) root of wisdom. 2. The fear-of-God is (the) fountain of friendship. 3. The fear-of-God is (the) strength of the soul. 4. Virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 5. Virtue is (the) fountain of friendship. 6. Virtue is (the) root of friendship. 7. The desire of virtue is wisdom. 8. The desire of virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 9. The desire of virtue is (the) fountain of wisdom. 10. The desire of virtue is (the) strength of the soul.

2. *Masculines.*

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	νεᾶνιά-s νεᾶνίου νεᾶνία νεᾶνιά-ι νεᾶνία	Young- man.	πολίτη-s Citizen πολίτου πολίτῃ πολίτῃ-ν πολίτα	Ἑρμῆ-s Hermes Ἑρμοῦ (god). Ἑρμῇ Ἑρμῇ-ν Ἑρμῇ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	νεᾶνιά νεᾶνιῶν		πολιτᾶ πολιταῖν	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμαῖν Hermes.
Plural. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	νεᾶνῖαι νεᾶνιῶν νεᾶνιαις νεᾶνίας νεᾶνῖαι		πολιταί πολιτῶν πολίταις πολίτας πολιταί	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμῶν Hermes. Ἑρμαῖς Ἑρμᾶς Ἑρμαῖ

EXERCISE III.

ἦν (*he, she, it*) was. ἦσαν (*they*) were.

1. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὴν φιλίαν. 2. οἱ νεανῖαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν τοῦ πολίτου φιλίαν. 3. οἱ Σκύθαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ὀρέστου φιλίαν. 4. Ἑρμῆς ἦν παλαίστρας εὐρετής. 5. ὁ Γοργίας ἦν μαθητὴς Τιτίου. 6. Εὐριπίδης ἦν μαθητὴς Ἀναξαγόρου. 7. Πρωταγόρας καὶ Γοργίας καὶ Ἰππίας σοφισταὶ ἦσαν. 8. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ Εὐριπίδην θαυμάζουσι. 9. οἱ νεανῖαι τὴν Ἀναξαγόρου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 10. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Εὐριπίδου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι.

1. The citizen admires the wisdom of the young-man. 2. The citizens admire the wisdom of the young-men. 3. The Scythian admires the friendship of Orestes. 4. The Scythians admire the friendship of Euripides. 5. The disciple of Anaxagoras admires the sophists. 6. The disciples of the sophists admire Euripides. 7. Euripides was a disciple of the sophists. 8. The young-man was a disciple of Gorgias. 9. The disciples of the sophists admire the wisdom of Euripides. 10. The disciples of Protagoras were young-men.

IV.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in *ο* and a few, of which the Stems end in *ω*. The termination of the Masculines and Feminines in the Nominative Singular is *ο*-s, that of Neuters *ο*-ν.

Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ ἄνθρωπο-ς <i>Man.</i>	ἡ νῆσο-ς <i>Island.</i>	τὸ δῶρο-ν <i>Gift.</i>
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	νήσου	δώρου
Dat.	ἀνθρώπῳ	νῆσῳ	δώρῳ
Acc.	ἄνθρωπο-ν	νῆσο-ν	δῶρο-ν
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	νῆσε	δῶρο-ν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀνθρώπῳ	νήσῳ	δώρῳ
G. D.	ἀνθρώποιν	νήσῳιν	δώροιιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆσοι	δῶρᾶ
Gen.	ἀνθρώπων	νήσων	δώρων
Dat.	ἀνθρώποις	νήσοις	δώροις
Acc.	ἄνθρώπους	νήσους	δῶρᾶ
Voc.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆσοι	δῶρᾶ

NOTE.—The Feminine Substantives of this Declension are few in number.

RULE 6.—The Dative indicates the person who gains or loses anything: as, ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, *sleep is a treasure for (or to) men.*

EXERCISE IV.

1. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. οἱ νεανίαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς νῆσους. 2. ὁ τῶν θεῶν σίτος ἦν ἀμβροσία. 3. ὁ ὕπνος θανάτου ἀδελφός ἐστι. 4. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατος εἰσιν ἀδελφά. 5. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 6. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τῷ νεανίᾳ. 7. ὁ χρυσὸς δόλος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις. 8. Διόνυσος τῆς ἀμπέλου εὐρετὴς ἦν. 9. ὁ χρυσὸς κακίας ὑπηρέτης ἐστίν. 10. ὁ ἄργυρος βάσανός ἐστι τῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τρόπων.

1. Gold is a treasure of the island. 2. Gold and silver are treasures of the island. 3. The gods admire the treasures of the island. 4. Gold is a test of the character (*plural*) of the man.

5. Silver is a guile to men. 6. Gold and silver are a guile to men. 7. Men admire the discoverer of the vine. 8. The vine is a treasure to men. 9. Gold and silver are the ministers of vice. 10. Men admire the food of the gods.

EXERCISE V.

2. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος.* 2. ψυχῆς φάρμακόν ἐστιν ὁ λόγος. 3. ὁ ἵππος τῆς νόσου φάρμακόν ἐστι. 4. ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἰδωλόν ἐστι. 5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος θαυμάζει τὰ ῥόδα καὶ τὰ ἴα. 6. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δένδρα. 7. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰ φύλλα. 8. στέφανοί εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 9. τῶν θεῶν οἰκητήριόν ἐστιν ὁ Ὀλυμπος. 10. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δῶρα.

1. The vine is the gift of Dionysus. 2. Food is the gift of the gods. 3. The bride admires the trees and the leaves. 4. The young-man admires the rose and the violet. 5. The citizen admires the roses and the violets. 6. The Muses admire the habitation of the gods. 7. The man admires the remedy of the disease. 8. The fear-of-God is a remedy against (say of) vice. 9. The men admire the trees of the island. 10. The men admire the roses of the islands.

The substantive with the article is the subject, and the one without the article the predicate.

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ὁ νεώ-ς <i>Temple.</i> νεώ νεῶ νεῶ-ν	τὸ ἀνώγει-ν <i>Upper-room.</i> ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω-ν
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	νεῶ νεῶν	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	νεῶ νεῶν νεῶς νεῶς	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων ἀνώγειος ἀνώγειος

NOTE.—The few adjectives of the Attic Second Declension have the same form for the Masculine and Feminine : as, Masc. and Fem. *θεῶς*, Neut. *θεῶν*, *propitious*.

EXERCISE VI.

ἔχει (*he, she, it*) *has*. ἔχουσι(ν) (*they*) *have*.
οὔτε, *neither*. . . . οὔτε, *nor*.

1. οἱ Σάμιοι τῶς ἔχουσι. 2. ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ἀνώγειον. 3. αἱ νύμφαι ἔχουσιν ἀνώγειον. 4. οἱ Σκύθαι οὔτε βωμοὺς οὔτε νεῶς ἔχουσι. 5. Ἀνδρόγεως ἦν Μίνω υἱός. 6. ὁ πολίτης λαγῶν ἔχει.

1. The young-man was the son of Minos. *2. The bride has an upper room. 3. The young-man has a peacock. 4. The citizens have neither altars nor temples. 5. The young-men were the sons of Androgeos. 6. The men have hares.

V.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.—Adjectives in *ος, η (or α), ου*, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Substantives of the First Declension.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
Nom.	ἀγαθός <i>Good.</i>	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθαῖ	ἀγαθῷ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθᾶ
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθᾶ
Sing.			
Nom.	φίλος <i>Friendly.</i>	φιλία	φίλιον
Gen.	φιλίου	φιλίας	φιλίου
Dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
Voc.	φίλιε	φιλίᾳ	φίλιον

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	φίλιω φιλίον	φιλίᾱ φιλίαν	φιλίῳ φιλίον
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	φίλιοι φιλίων φιλίοις φιλίους	φίλιαι φιλίων φιλίαις φιλίας	φιλίᾱ φιλίων φιλίοις φιλίᾱ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in *ος*, *ον*, have the same terminations for the Feminine as the Masculine: as

Masc. and Fem.

ἀ-θάνατος

Neut.

ἀ-θάνατον, *immortal*.

RULE 7.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in gender, number and case.

RULE 8.—The Nominative Plural of Neuter Substantives has the verb in the singular: as τὰ ῥόδα ἐστὶ καλὰ, *the roses are beautiful*.

EXERCISE VII.

A.—1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. 2. ἡ βασιλεία ἐστὶν ἀγαθή. 3. τὰ δῶρον ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 5. αἱ βασιλειαὶ εἰσιν ἀγαθαί. 6. τὰ δῶρά ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ. 7. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἦν φίλιος τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 8. ἡ βασιλεία ἦν φίλία ταῖς νύμφαις. 9. οἱ ἀδελφοί ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 10. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατός εἰσι διδύμοι ἀδελφά.

1. The god is good. 2. The Muse is good. 3. The tree is good. 4. The gods are good. 5. The Muses are good. 6. The trees are good. 7. The young-man was friendly to the sophists. 8. The Muse was friendly to Euripides. 9. The gods were friendly to the disciples. 10. The Muses were friendly to Euripides.

B.—1. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ῥόδα. 2. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ῥόδα καὶ ἱα. 3. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰ καλὰ ῥόδα καὶ ἱα. 4. τὰ δῶρα Διονύσου ἐστὶ καλὰ. 5. καλὸν δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος. 6. ὁ νεανίας

θαυμάζει τὴν καλὴν νύμφην. 7. Διονύσους τῆς καλῆς ἀμπέλου εὐρετὴς ἦν. 8. σοφὸς ἐστὶν ὁ θεός. 9. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ ἦσαν σοφοί. 10. Ἀναξαγόρας ἦν φίλος τοῖς σοφοῖς μαθηταῖς.

1. The beautiful queen admires the roses and the violets. 2. The roses and the violets are beautiful. 3. The gifts of the god are beautiful. 4. The gifts of the god are friendly to virtue. 5. The citizens admire the beautiful queen. 6. The wise brothers are the disciples of Anaxagoras. 7. Sleep and death are twin-brothers. 8. Euripides was friendly to the wise disciples of Anaxagoras. 9. The men admire the beautiful gifts of the god. 10. The wise disciples of Anaxagoras were friendly to Euripides.

VI.—CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES, AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. Contracted Substantives.

Sing.	ὁ νόος <i>Mind.</i> νοῦς		τὸ ὀστέον <i>Bone.</i> ὀστοῦν	
Nom.	νόου		ὀστέου	
Gen.	νόῳ		ὀστοῦ	
Dat.	νόῳ		ὀστέῳ	
Acc.	νόον		ὀστέον	
Voc.	νόε		ὀστέον	
Dual.	νόω		ὀστέω	
N. A. V.	νόω		ὀστώ	
G. D.	νόων		ὀστέων	
Plural.	νοῖ		ὀστέα	
Nom.	νόων		ὀστέων	
Gen.	νόοις		ὀστοῖς	
Dat.	νόοις		ὀστοῖς	
Acc.	νόους		ὀστέα	
Voc.	νοῖ		ὀστέα	

2. *Contracted Adjectives.*

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS, εος, εα, εον, and -ρος, οη, οον, are contracted into ους, η(α), ουν: as χρύσεος, *golden*; ἀργύρεος, *silver*; ἀπλός, *simple*.

ἀπλός ἀπλόη ἀπλόον
ἀπλοῦς ἀπλή ἀπλοῦν

is contracted as χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς. But the *uncontracted* form of the Feminine Singular retains η throughout: as ἀπλόη, ἀπλόης, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόην.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χρύσεος <i>Golden.</i>	χρυσῆα	χρύσειον
Gen.	χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦ	χρυσῇ χρυσέας	χρυσοῦν χρυσέου
Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ
Acc.	χρύσειον χρυσοῦν	χρυσῇ χρυσέαν χρυσῇν	χρύσειον χρυσέον χρυσοῦν
Dual.			
N. A.	χρυσῶ	χρυσῆα	χρυσέῳ
G. D.	χρυσῶν χρυσέων χρυσοῦν	χρυσῆα χρυσέων χρυσάων	χρυσέῳ χρυσέων χρυσοῦν
Plural.			
Nom.	χρύσειοι	χρύσειαι	χρύσεια
Gen.	χρυσῶν χρυσέων	χρυσῶν χρυσέων	χρυσῶν χρυσέων
Dat.	χρυσέοις	χρυσέαις	χρυσέοις
Acc.	χρυσόις χρυσέους χρυσοῦς	χρυσάις χρυσέας χρυσᾶς	χρυσόις χρύσεια χρυσᾶ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἄργυρεος, <i>of silver.</i>	ἄργυρέᾱ	ἄργυρεον
Gen.	ἄργυροῦς ἄργυρέου ἄργυροῦ	ἄργυρᾱ ἄργυρέας ἄργυρᾱς	ἄργυροῦν ἄργυρέου ἄργυροῦ
Dat.	ἄργυρῷ ἄργυρέῳ	ἄργυρῃ ἄργυρέῃ	ἄργυρῷ ἄργυρέῳ
Acc.	ἄργυρεον ἄργυροῦν	ἄργυρέᾱν ἄργυρᾱν	ἄργυρεον ἄργυροῦν
Dual.			
N. A.	ἄργυρέω ἄργυρῶ	ἄργυρέᾱ ἄργυρᾱ	ἄργυρέω ἄργυρῶ
G. D.	ἄργυρέων ἄργυροῖν	ἄργυρέαιν ἄργυραῖν	ἄργυρέων ἄργυροῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄργυροιοι ἄργυροῖ	ἄργυρεαι ἄργυραι	ἄργυρεᾶ ἄργυρᾶ
Gen.	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν
Dat.	ἄργυρείοις ἄργυροῖς	ἄργυρέαις ἄργυραῖς	ἄργυρείοις ἄργυροῖς
Acc.	ἄργυρέους ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρέας ἄργυρᾶς	ἄργυρεᾶ ἄργυρᾶ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in εος εον, οος οον (ους ουν), have the same termination for the Feminine as the Masculine (see p. 11): as

Masc. and Fem.

εὖ-νους

Neut.

εὖ-νουν, *well disposed.*

Adjectives in ως, ων, uncontracted, have also only two terminations, and are declined like νεός and ἀνώγειων (see p. 9): as,

Masc. and Fem.

ἱλεως

Neut.

ἱλεων, *propitious.*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτοπτρον. 2. οἱ μαθηταὶ πιστὸν νοῦν ἔχουσι. 3. ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶν ἀπλοῦς. 4. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὐνοοῖσιν. 5. ψυχῆς χαλινὸς ἀνθρώποις ὁ νοῦς ἐστίν. 6. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χρυσοῦς ὕπνος. 7. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἰλεφ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 8. ὁ τάφος ἔχει τὰ Εὐριπίδου ὀστά. 9. χρυσοῦς στέφανός ἐστιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. οἱ σοφισταὶ εἰσιν ἄνοι πολῖται.

1. The mind of the disciples is faithful. 2. The young-men have a faithful mind. 3. The god is propitious to the man. 4. The citizens have golden crowns. 5. The brother was well-disposed to the sophists. 6. The brothers were well-disposed to the disciples. 7. The tomb has the bones of Anaxagoras. 8. The citizens were well-disposed to the young-men. 9. Golden crowns are a sign of valour. 10. The citizens have simple minds.

VII.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in consonants and the vowels *ι* and *υ*, with a few in *ο* and *ω*.

NOTE.—The Stem is best learnt from the Genitive Singular: thus, Nom. *φῶλαξ*, Gen. *φῶλακ-ος*, Stem *φῶλακ*.

The endings of this declension are:

	<i>Masculines and Feminines.</i>	<i>Neuters.</i>
Singular.		
Nom.	s or long vowel in compensation	no ending
Gen.	ος	ος
Dat.	ι	ι
Acc.	ᾱ or υ	no ending
Voc.	no ending or as in the Nom.	”
Dual.		
N. A. V.	ε	ε
G. D.	οιν	οιν
Plural.		
Nom.	ες	ᾶ
Gen.	ων	ων
Dat.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
Acc.	ᾶς	ᾶ -
Voc.=Nom.	ες	ᾶ

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Gut-
tural and Labial Mutes, κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

Singular.		
Nom. Voc.	ὁ φύλαξ Guard.	ἡ φλέψ Vein.
Gen.	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
Dat.	φύλακ-ι	φλεβ-ι
Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱ	φλεβ-ᾱ
Dual.		
N. A. Voc.	φύλακ-ε	φλέβ-ε
G. D.	φύλακ-οιν	φλεβ-οῖν
Plural.		
Nom. Voc.	φύλακ-ες	φλέβ-ες
Gen.	φύλακ-ων	φλεβ-ῶν
Dat.	φύλαξι(ν)	φλεβί(ν)
Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱς	φλέβ-ᾱς

NOTE.—κs, γs, χs are contracted into ξ; πs, βs, φs are contracted into ψ. See p. 2.

RULE 9.—The article is generally placed before whole classes: as οἱ γῦπες, *vultures*.

EXERCISE IX.

1. οἱ τῆς βασιλείας φύλακές εἰσι πιστοί. 2. ἡ βασιλεια ἔχει πιστοὺς φύλακας. 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει φλέβας ἀργύρου. 4. οἱ Ἄραβες καλοὺς ἵππους ἔχουσι. 5. ὁ κῆρυξ τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστὶν εὖνους. 6. οἱ πολῖται τοῖς κήρυξι ἐσὶν εὖνοι. 7. μυρμήκων βίος πολυπόνος ἐστίν. 8. μυρμήκων καὶ ὀρνύγων βίος πολυπόνος ἐστίν. 9. οἱ γῦπες ἔχουσι τοὺς ὄνυχας ἰσχυροὺς. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι τοῖς γυνθὶν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The guard of the queen is faithful. 2. The faithful guards are well-disposed to the citizens. 3. The veins of silver are beautiful. 4. The horses of the Arabs are beautiful. 5. The brothers of the herald are well-disposed to the guards. 6. The guards are well-disposed to the heralds. 7. The island has ants and quails. 8. The talons of vultures are strong. 9. The brothers of the guards are strong. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the guards.

2. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. <i>Nom. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	ἡ λαμπᾶ-s Torch. λαμπᾶδ-ος λαμπᾶδ-ι λαμπᾶδ-ᾶ	δ, ἡ ὄρνις Bird. ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι ὄρνι-ν
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ε λαμπᾶδ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-ων
Plural. <i>Nom. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ες λαμπᾶδ-ων λαμπᾶ-σι(ν) λαμπᾶδ-ᾶς	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν) ὄρνιθ-ᾶς

NOTE.—The dentals are dropped before *s*: hence *Nom. Sing.* λαμπᾶ-s, not λαμπᾶδ-s; *Dat. Pl.* λαμπᾶ-σι, not λαμπᾶδ-σι.

EXERCISE X.

1. ὁ παῖς λαμπάδα ἔχει. 2. οἱ παῖδες χρυσᾶς λαμπάδας ἔχουσι.
3. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει ὄρνιθας. 4. οἱ τῶν ὄρνιθων ὄνυχές εἰσιν ἰσχυροί.
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἦν προδότης τῆς πατρίδος. 6. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν μακραί. 7. οἱ φύλακες ἐλπιδας ἀγαθὰς ἔχουσι. 8. οἱ κήρυκες εἰσιν εὖνοι τοῖς παισί. 9. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστιν ὄρνησιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The torches of the boy were beautiful. 2. The birds of the island were beautiful. 3. The talons of the birds were strong. 4. The men were betrayers of their native land. 5. The boys have good hopes. 6. The herald was friendly to the beautiful boy. 7. The life of the boys is laborious. 8. The hopes of the boys were golden. 9. The golden torches are a sign of valour. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the boys.

3. Substantives of which the Stems end in *αντ, οντ*.

Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	ὁ γίγᾱ-s <i>Giant.</i>	ὁ ὀδού-s <i>Tooth.</i>	ὁ λέων <i>Lion.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος	λέοντ-ος
<i>Dat.</i>	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι	λέοντ-ι
<i>Acc.</i>	γίγαντ-ᾶ	ὀδόντ-ᾶ	λέοντ-ᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	γίγαν	ὀδού-s	λέον
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i>	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε	λέοντ-ε
<i>G. D.</i>	γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν	λέοντ-οιν
Plural. <i>N. V.</i>	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	λέοντ-ες
<i>Gen.</i>	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	λέοντ-ων
<i>Dat.</i>	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	λέου-σι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας	λέοντ-ας

NOTE 1.—*ντ* are dropped before *s*, and *ᾶ* is lengthened into *ᾱ*, *ο* into *ου*: hence *Nom. Sing.* γίγα-s, not γίγαντ-s; *Dat. Pl.* γίγᾱ-σι, not γίγαντ-σι; *Nom. Sing.* ὀδού-s, not ὀδοντ-s; *Dat. Pl.* ὀδοῦ-σι, not ὀδοντ-σι.

NOTE 2.—Most Stems in *οντ* are declined like λέων, not like ὀδούς. In λέων the *τ* is dropped in the *Nom. Sing.*, and the vowel lengthened into *ω*; but in the *Dat. Pl.* the *ο* is lengthened into *ου* before *s*, as λέου-σι, ὀδοῦ-σι.

NOTE 3.—In νίξ, νυκτ-ός, *night*, the *τ* in the *Nom. Sing.* and *Dat. Pl.* is dropped before *s*, and *κs* are contracted into *ξ*; hence *Nom. Sing.* νίξ = νυκ-s = νυκτ-s; *Dat. Pl.* νυξι = νυκ-σι = νυκτ-σι.

EXERCISE XI.

1. οἱ ὄνυχες τοῦ λέοντός εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 2. οἱ γίγαντές εἰσιν ἰσχυροί.
3. οἱ παῖδες εἰσι φίλοι τοῖς γέρονσι. 4. οἱ ὀδόντες τῶν λεόντων ἰσχυροί εἰσι. 5. οἱ τοῦ γέροντος φύλακες πιστοί εἰσι. 6. ἀρχὸν ἀγαθὸς ἔστιν εὖνους τοῖς πολίταις. 7. ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τῷ ἀρχοντι εὐνοί εἰσι. 8. ὁ τοῦ Ποιάντος παῖς ἦν Φιλοκτήτης. 9. αἱ νύκτες ἦσαν μακραί. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι λέουσιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The claws and teeth of lions are strong. 2. Lions have strong teeth and claws. 3. The children of the giants are strong. 4. The children of Poas were beautiful. 5. The old-men are friendly to the young-men. 6. The children of the old-man are friendly to the sophists. 7. The old-men are well-disposed to the rulers. 8. The

teeth of the bride are beautiful. 9. The beginning of the night is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the old men.

4. Substantives of which the Stems end in the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	ὁ ἅλ-ς Salt. ἅλ-ός ἅλ-ί ἅλ-α ἅλ-ς	ὁ Ἑλλήν- Greekt. Ἑλλήν-ος Ἑλλήν-ι Ἑλλήν-α Ἑλλήν	ὁ θήρ Wild-beast. θήρ-ός θήρ-ί θήρ-α θήρ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	ἅλ-ε ἅλ-οῖν	Ἑλλήν-ε Ἑλλήν-οιν	θήρ-ε θήρ-οῖν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἅλ-ες ἅλ-ων ἅλ-σι(ν) ἅλ-ας	Ἑλλήν-ες Ἑλλήν-ων Ἑλλήν-σι(ν) Ἑλλήν-ας	θήρ-ες θήρ-ων θήρ-σι(ν) θήρ-ας
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	ὁ ἡγεμόν- Leader ἡγεμόν-ος ἡγεμόν-ι ἡγεμόν-α ἡγεμόν	ὁ ῥήτορ Orator. ῥήτορ-ος ῥήτορ-ι ῥήτορ-α ῥήτορ	ἡ μήτηρ Mother. μήτηρ-ός μήτηρ-ί μήτηρ-α μήτηρ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	ἡγεμόν-ε ἡγεμόν-οιν	ῥήτορ-ε ῥήτορ-οιν	μήτηρ-ε μήτηρ-οιν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἡγεμόν-ες ἡγεμόν-ων ἡγεμό-σι(ν) ἡγεμόν-ας	ῥήτορ-ες ῥήτορ-ων ῥήτορ-σι(ν) ῥήτορ-ας	μήτηρ-ες μήτηρ-ων μήτρᾱ-σι(ν) μήτηρ-ας

NOTE 1.—Stems ending in any liquid except λ do not add *s* to form the *Nom. Sing.*, but the preceding vowel, if not already long, is lengthened in compensation.

NOTE 2.—πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother, θυγάτηρ, daughter, drop *c* in *Gen.* and *Dat. Sing.* and end the *Dat. Pl.* in *αι*.

RULE 10.—The answer to the question *when?* is put in the Genitive: as, *χειμῶνος αἱ νύκτες μακραί εἰσιν*, *in the winter the nights are long.*

EXERCISE XII.

1. αἱ ἀσπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων μακραί ἦσαν. 2. ἡ μήτηρ ἦν φίλια τῇ θυγατρὶ. 3. ὁ πατήρ ἦν φίλιος ταῖς θυγατράσι. 4. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς ῥήτοσι. 5. οἱ θῆρες ἦσαν φοβεροὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν. 6. ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν εὖνους τοῖς Ἕλλησι. 7. ἡ χώρα καλοὺς λιμένας ἔχει. 8. χειμῶνος οἱ θῆρες φοβεροὶ εἰσι. 9. νυκτὸς οἱ θῆρες φοβεροὶ εἰσι. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι θηρσὶν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The children of the Greeks are beautiful. 2. The daughter of the beautiful mother is good. 3. The boy of the wise father is good. 4. The boys of the orator are well-disposed. 5. The Greeks are well-disposed to the leaders. 6. The Greeks were well-disposed to the orators. 7. The island has a beautiful harbour. 8. The leader is friendly to the father of the boy. 9. The mother of the daughter is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the fathers and mothers.

5. Substantives of which the Stems end in the vowels *ι* and *υ*.

Sing.			
Nom.	ἡ πόλις <i>City.</i>	ἡ σὺς <i>Sow.</i>	ὁ πῆχυς <i>Cubit.</i>
Gen.	πόλε-ως	σὺ-ός	πήχε-ως
Dat.	(πόλε-ϊ) πόλει	σὺ-ί	(πήχε-ϊ) πήχει
Acc.	πόλι-ν	σὺ-ν	πῆχυ-ν
Voc.	πόλι	σὺς	πῆχyu
Dual.			
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	σὺ-ε	πήχε-ε
G. D.	πολέ-ουν	σὺ-οῦν	πηχέ-ουν
Plural.			
N. V.	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις	σὺ-ες	(πήχε-ες) πήχεις
Gen.	πόλε-ων	σὺ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σὺ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σὺ-ας or σὺς	(πήχε-ας) πήχεις

RULE 11.—The Dative indicates the means or instrument by which a thing is done, or the cause from which

an action proceeds: as ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν, *man (is) by nature (a creature) fitted-for-the state*. When thus used, it is called the *Instrumental Dative*, corresponding to the Ablative in Latin.

EXERCISE XIII.

1. ἡ πόλις ἔχει πύργους. 2. οἱ τῆς πόλεως πύργοι ἦσαν ἰσχυροί.
 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει σὺς. 4. οἱ κροκόδειλοι ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμοὺς σὺς.
 5. Ἀναξαγόρας συνέσει διάφορος ἦν. 6. Μένων ἀνδρεία καὶ συνέσει
 διάφορος ἦν. 7. ἡ φρόνησις ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἰσχύς. 8. στάσεων
 αἰτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀδικία. 9. φύσεως κακῆς σημείον ἐστὶν ὁ φόβος.
 10. ὁ πολὺς θαυμάζει τὰς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ πράξεις.

1. The citizens admire the towers of the city. 2. The factions of the city are fearful. 3. By nature crocodiles have the eyes of a sow. 4. Euripides was distinguished by intelligence. 5. Lions are distinguished by strength. 6. The disciples were distinguished by prudence. 7. Envy is the cause of factions. 8. The fear-of-God is the fountain of intelligence. 9. The fear-of-God is the cause of the action. 10. The mother admires the actions of the beautiful daughter.

6. Substantives of which the Stems end in the diphthongs *eu, au, ou*.

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς King. βασιλέ-ως (βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ βασιλέ-α βασιλεῦ	ἡ γραῦ-ς γραῖ-ός γραῖ-ῆ γραῖ-ν γραῖ	ὁ & ἡ βοῦ-ς βο-ός βο-ῆ βοῦ-ν βοῦ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	βασιλέ-ε βασιλέ-οιν	γραῖ-ε γραῖ-οῖν	βό-ε βο-οῖν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλῆς or βασιλεῖς βασιλέ-ων βασιλεῦ-σι(ν) βασιλέ-ας	γραῖ-ες γραῖ-ων γραυ-σί(ν) γραῖ-ς	βό-ες βο-ων βου-σί(ν) βοῦ-ς

RULE 12.—When two Substantives refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*: as, *Kṓros, ó τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, Cyrus, the king of the Persians.*

EXERCISE XIV.

1. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι Κῦρον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεα.
2. Λυκοῦργος, ὁ Δρύαντος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων. 3. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτῶν. 4. Κῦρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονέων. 5. Τηλέμαχος ἦν Ὀδυσσεὺς υἱός. 6. αἱ γυναῖκες ἦσαν πολὺ-λογοι. 7. Πάτροκλος φίλος ἦν Ἀχιλλέως. 8. οἱ βότες χρηστοὶ εἰσιν ἀνθρώποις. 9. ῥί τῶν πόλεων βασιλεῖς ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. Ἀτρεὺς παῖδες Μενέλαος καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων ἦσαν.

1. Cyrus was king of the Persians. 2. Cyrus, the king of the Persians, was distinguished by intelligence. 3. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, was distinguished by bravery. 4. The Persians were well-disposed to the king. 5. The brothers were friendly to the talkative old-women. 6. The Greeks were useful to Cyrus, the king of the Persians. 7. Ulysses was the father of Telemachus. 8. Atreus was the father of Menelaus and Agamemnon. 9. The king was well-disposed to the parents of the boy. 10. The king was a friend of Ulysses.

7. Substantives of which the Stems end in *o* and *ω*.

Sing.			Plural.
Nom.	ἡ πειθῶ Persuasion.	ὁ ἥρω-s Hero	ἥρω-ες
Gen.	(πειθό-ος) πειθοῦς	ἥρω-ος	ἥρώ-ων
Dat.	(πειθό-ϊ) πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πειθό-α) πειθῶ	ἥρω-α ἥρω	ἥρω-ας or
Voc.	πειθοῖ	ἥρω-s	ἥρω-s
Dual and Plural of πειθῶ are formed as in the second declension.		Dual ἥρω-ε ἥρώ-οιν	

EXERCISE XV.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς θαυμάζει τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν. 2. Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἦσαν παῖδες Διτοῦ. 3. ὁ τῶν δμῶν βίος λυπηρὸς ἐστίν. 4. οἱ γονεῖς αἰδοῦν ἀξιό εἰσι. 5. ὁ τάφος ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἡρώων ὄσπερ. 6. αἱ Γοργόνες θυγατέρες ἦσαν Φύρκου καὶ Κητοῦ. 7. Κλειώ καὶ Ἐρατώ Μοῦσαι εἰσιν. 8. οἱ ἱστοριογράφοι θαυμάζουσι τὴν Κλειώ. 9. οἱ λυρικοὶ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ἐρατώ. 10. οἱ τῶν ἡρώων τάφοι καλοὶ εἰσι.

1. The heroes have golden crowns. 2. The citizens are well-disposed to the heroes. 3. Leto was the mother of Apollo and Artemis. 4. The life of the slave is painful. 5. The disciple was friendly to the slaves. 6. The father is worthy of reverence. 7. Ceto was the mother of the Gorgons. 8. The Muse Clio admires the historians. 9. The Muse Erato admires the lyric poets. 10. The children of the heroes are worthy of reverence.

8. Substantives of which the Stems end in *ς*.

Nom. (Ἡρακλῆς) Ἡρακλῆς, *Hercules*.

Gen. (Ἡρακλέε-ος) Ἡρακλέους.

Dat. (Ἡρακλέε-ϊ, Ἡρακλέει) Ἡρακλεῖ.

Acc. (Ἡρακλέε-α) Ἡρακλέα.

Voc. (Ἡράκλεες) Ἡράκλεις.

NOTE 1.—The Stem appears in the Vocative. In the Nominative *es* is lengthened into *ης*. In the other cases the *σ* disappears between two vowels.

NOTE 2.—In Substantives, only proper names end in *ης*; but in Adjectives *ης* is a common termination.

EXERCISE XVI.

1. αἱ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους τραγωδίαὶ καλά εἰσιν. 2. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Περικλέους σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 3. Ἀναξαγόρας ὁ σοφιστὴς διδάσκαλος ἦν τοῦ Περικλέους. 4. οἱ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεῖς Ἡρακλέους ἔκγονοι ἦσαν. 5. ἡ Μανδάνη Ἀστυάγου ἦν θυγάτηρ, τοῦ Μήδων βασιλέως.

1. The Muses admire the tragedies of Sophocles. 2. The young-men admire Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. 3. The citizens were well-disposed to Pericles. 4. The poets were well-disposed to Sophocles. 5. The gods were friendly to the descendants of Hercules.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ σῶμα <i>Body.</i> σώματ-ος σώματ-ι σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ <i>Knee.</i> γόνατ-ος γόνατ-ι γόνυ	τὸ γάλα <i>Milk.</i> γάλακτ-ος γάλακτ-ι γάλα
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	σώματ-ε σώματ-οιν	γόνατ-ε γονάτ-οιν	γάλακτ-ε γαλάκτ-οιν
Plural. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	σώματ-ᾶ σώματ-ων σώμα-σι(ν) σώματ-ᾶ	γόνατ-ᾶ γονάτ-ων γόνα-σι(ν) γόνατ-ᾶ	γάλακτ-ᾶ γαλάκτ-ων γάλαξι(ν) γάλακτ-ᾶ

2. Stems ending in τ, which is changed into ς in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ τέρας <i>Wonder.</i> τέρατ-ος τέρατ-ι τέρας	τὸ οὖς <i>Ear.</i> ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ί οὖς
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	τέρατ-ε τεράτ-οιν	ὠτ-ε *ὠτ-οιν
Plural. N. and V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τέρατ-ᾶ τεράτ-ων τέρα-σι(ν) τέρατ-ᾶ	ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ων ὠ-σί(ν) ὠτ-ᾶ

Singular. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	τὸ κέρασ Horn. κέρᾱτ-ος (κέρασος) κέρως κέρᾱτ-ι (κέραι) κέρα	τὸ κρέας Meat. (κρέαςος) κρέως (κρέαι) κρέα
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	κέρᾱτ-ε (κέραε) κέρᾱ κέρᾱτ-οιν (κεράσου) κερῶν	
Plural. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρᾱτ-ᾶ (κέραᾶ) κέρᾱ κέρᾱτ-ων (κεράων) κερῶν κέρα-σι(ν)	(κρέαᾶ) κρέᾶ (κρέαων) κρεῶν κρέᾶ-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in *s*, which is dropped in all the cases, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Singular. N. and V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ γένος Race, kind. (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει γένος	τὸ κλέος Glory. (κλέε-ος) κλέους (κλέε-ϊ) κλέει κλέος
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλέέ-οιν) κλεοῖν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(γένε-ᾶ) γένη (γενέ-ων) γενῶν γένε-σι(ν) (γένε-ᾶ) γένη	(κλέε-ᾶ) κλέᾶ (κλέέ-ων) κλεῶν κλέε-σι(ν) (κλέέ-ᾶ) κλέᾶ

4. Stems ending in *ι* and *υ*.

Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ σινάπι <i>Mustard</i> . σινάπε-ος (rarely σινάπεως) (σινάπε-ι) σινάπει σινάπι	τὸ ἄστυ <i>City</i> . ἄστε-ος (rarely ἄστε-ως) (ἄστε-ι) ἄσται ἄστυ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(σινάπε-ε) σινάπη σινάπέ-οιν	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἄστέ-οιν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(σινάπε-ᾱ) σινάπη σινάπέ-ων σινάπε-σι(ν) (σινάπε-ᾱ) σινάπη	(ἄστε-ᾱ) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων ἄσπε-σι(ν) (ἄστε-ᾱ) ἄστη

EXERCISE XVII.

A.—1. τὸ σῶμα καλὸν ἐστίν. 2. ἡ τοῦ σώματος ἰσχὺς μικρά ἐστι. 3. τὰ πράγματα χαλεπά ἐστι. 4. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χωρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. 5. ὁ παῖς θανμάζει τοὺς γάλακτος κρατήρας. 6. τὰ τοῦ θηρός ὄτα μακρά ἐστι. 7. ὁ ἡγεμὼν βυυμάζει τὰ δόρατα. 8. τὰ τοῦ καμήλου γόνατα μακρά ἐστι. 9. τὰ τέρατα θαυμάστὰ ἐστι. 10. τὸ γῆρας βίου χειμὼν ἐστι.

1. The bodies are beautiful. 2. Strength is useful to the bodies. 3. The soul is useful to the body. 4. Prudence is useful to the affairs of the young-man. 5. The boy has a bowl of milk. 6. Old-age is troublesome. 7. Prudence is useful to old-age. 8. The spears of the leader are long. 9. The knees of the oxen are strong. 10. The wild beasts have long ears.

B.—1. τὸ τῶν ἵππων γένος χρηστὸν ἐστίν ἀνθρώποις. 2. τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη ἡδονὰς ἔχει μικράς. 3. ἐλπίς κακοῦ κέρδους ἀρχὴ ἐστὶ ζημίας. 4. τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἦν ἰσχυρά. 5. ἀπλῆ ἐστὶ τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπη. 6. τὰ κέρα ἐστὶ τῶν βοῶν ὀπλα. 7. οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσιν τὰ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κλέα. 8. οἱ τοῦ ἄστεος πύργοι καλοὶ εἰσιν. 9. οἱ πύργοι τῷ ἄστει κόσμος εἰσίν. 10. τὰ ἄστυ τείχη ἔχει.

1. The pleasure of base gain is small. 2. The walls of the city are strong. 3. The long walls are useful to the city. 4. The race of oxen is useful to men. 5. The hope of base gain is the beginning of vice. 6. The historian admires the words of truth. 7. The words of the lyric poets are wise. 8. The city has long walls. 9. The renown of the leader is useful to the citizens. 10. The horns of the oxen are strong.

VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*1. Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*υς*, -*εια*, -*υ*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς <i>Sweet.</i>	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεία	ἡδεῖ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδείαν	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἡδέε	ἡδεία	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέων	ἡδείαιν	ἡδέων
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδείων	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείας	ἡδέα

2. Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*ας*, -*αινα*, -*αι*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέλας <i>Black.</i>	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μέλανες	μελαιναι	μέλινα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίनाῖς	μέλασι(ν)
Acc.	μέλανάς	μελαινάς	μέλινα

3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -ασα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	πᾶς <i>All, every.</i>	πάσα	πᾶν
Gen.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσᾱ	πάντε
G. D.	πάντου	πάσαιν	πάντου
Plural.			
N. V.	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

4. Stems in *εντ*. Nom. Sing. -εις, -εσσα, -εν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	χαρίεις <i>Pleasing,</i>	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος <i>graceful.</i>	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
G. D.	χαρίεντου	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντου
Plural.			
N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαίς	χαρίεσι(ν)
Acc.	χαρίέντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα

5. Stems in *οντ*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ουσα, -ον.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	ἐκὼν <i>Willing.</i>	ἐκούσα	ἐκὼν
Gen.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
Dat.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
Acc.	ἐκόντα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκὼν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντων	ἐκούσων	ἐκόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
Gen.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
Dat.	ἐκούσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι(ν)
Acc.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα

RULE 13.—The Dative case is used with the 3rd person of the verb “To be,” to signify the *possessor*: as τῷ πολίτῃ φίλοι εἰσίν, *the citizen has friends*.

EXERCISE XVIII.

μέν δέ contrast two words, or two sentences. They are always placed after the words which they contrast, unless the contrasted words have an article. Μέν and δέ in that case are placed after the article. Μέν is not translated, δέ is translated by *but*.

A.—1. ὁ μὲν βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.* 2. γλυκεῖά ἐστι πατρίς. 3. γλυκεῖά ἐστιν ἡ κολάκων φωνή. 4. τοῖς ὄρτυξιν ἐστιν ἡδεῖα φωνή. 5. τὰ κρέα τῶν ὀπίδων ἡδεῖα ἐστίν. 6. πᾶσα φυγή ἐστι τάλαρα. 7. τὸ χωρίον ἦν μέλαν. 8. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει μέλανα ἱμάτια. 9. βραχεῖά ἐστι τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς. 10. Ἀτλας οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχει.

1. Life is sweet, but art difficult (*use μέν δέ*). 2. Flatterers have a sweet voice (*say (there) is to flatterers a sweet voice*). 3. The men are wretched. 4. The brides are wretched. 5. The garment of the man is black. 6. All the citizens are wretched. 7. The place is broad. 8. The flight of the citizens was wretched.

ἐστί is frequently omitted.

9. The bride has a sweet voice (*say* (there) is to the bride a sweet voice). 10. The garments of the queen are black.

B.—1. ὄνυχες λεόντων εἰσὶν ὀξεῖς. 2. πάντες νέκυές εἰσιν ἴσοι. 3. λύπης πάσης ἰατρός ἐστὶν ὁ χρόνος. 4. πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. 5. χάρις πρᾶγμα ἐστὶν ἡ φιλοσοφία. 6. πάντα τὰγαθὰ* ὠφέλιμα ἐστὶν. 7. νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεὺς. 8. θεῶν ἔργα χαριεντά ἐσσι. 9. τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ λαῶ τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνος † μακρά ἐσσι, τοῦ δὲ θέρος † βραχέα. 10. οἱ πολῖται χώραν τραχείαν ἔχουσι.

1. The island is rough. 2. The place is rough. 3. Every sorrow is wretched. 4. The fear-of-God is the beginning of all the virtues. 5. The bride is graceful. 6. The mother of the graceful daughter is beautiful. 7. All the brides are graceful. 8. The talons of the bird are sharp. 9. The garments of the bride are graceful. 10. The nights in the winter are long, but in the summer short. (See Greek sentence above, No. 9.)

τὰ ἀγαθὰ, *good things*.

† See Rule 10, p. 20.

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in *ς*. Nom. Sing. -ης, -ες.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀληθής <i>true</i>		ἀληθές
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς	
<i>Dat.</i>	(ἀληθεί)	ἀληθεῖ	
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθές
<i>Voc.</i>	ἀληθές		ἀληθές
Dual.			
<i>N.A.V.</i>	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθεῖ	
<i>G.D.</i>	(ἀληθέοιν)	ἀληθοῖν	
Plur.			
<i>N.V.</i>	(ἀληθέες)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀληθέσι(ν)		
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἀληθέας)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ

2. Stems in *ον*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ον.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	σώφρων	<i>prudent</i>	σώφρον
<i>Gen.</i>	σώφρωνος		

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφρονι	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονα	σώφρον
<i>Voc.</i>	σώφρον	σώφρον
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	σώφρονε	
<i>G.D.</i>	σώφρόνου	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σώφρόνων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφροσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονας	σώφρονα

3. Stems in *ιτ*. Nom. Sing. *-ις, -ι*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	εὐχαρις graceful	εὐχαρι
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχάριτος	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάριτι	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
<i>Voc.</i>	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	εὐχάρিতে	
<i>G.D.</i>	εὐχαρίτου	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	εὐχάριτες	εὐχάρिता
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχαρίτων	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάρισι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάρिता

4. Stems in *εν*. Nom. Sing. *-ην, -εν*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄρσιν male	ἄρσεν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσενος	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσινι	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενα	ἄρσεν
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν

Dual.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.A.V.</i>	ἄρσενε	
<i>G.D.</i>	ἄρσένων	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	ἄρσενες	ἄρσενα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσένων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσεσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενας	ἄρσενα

ε. Compound Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*υς*, -*υ*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	διπλήχ ^{υς} of-two-cubits.	διπλήχ ^υ
<i>Gen.</i>	διπλήχε ^{υς} (διπλήχ ^{ους})	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπλήχε ^ι (διπλήχ ^{ει})	
<i>Acc.</i>	διπλήχ ^{υν}	διπλήχ ^υ
<i>Voc.</i>	διπλήχ ^υ	διπλήχ ^υ
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	διπλήχε ^ε (διπλήχ ^η)	
<i>G.D.</i>	διπλήχ ^ε ων (διπλήχ ^ο ιν)	
Plur.		
<i>N.V.</i>	διπλήχε ^{ες} (διπλήχ ^{εις})	διπλήχε ^α (διπλήχ ^η)
<i>Gen.</i>	διπλήχ ^ε ων	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπλήχε ^{σι} (ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	διπλήχε ^{ας} (διπλήχ ^{εις})	διπλήχε ^α (διπλήχ ^η)

EXERCISE XIX.

A.—1. οἱ λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν εὐσεβεῖς. 3. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν ἀσεβεῖς. 4. τὸ γῆρας ἀσθενές ἐστιν. 5. οἱ σώφρονες, ἐλεύθεροί εἰσιν. 6. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς ἀνελεύθεροί εἰσιν. 7. τῷ νέῳ κόσμος ἀσφαλὴς ἢ σιωπῇ. 8. παιδεία τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχέσι κόσμος ἐστί, τοῖς δὲ δυστυχέσι καταφυγή. 9. οἱ μὲν σώφρονες εἰσιν εὐχεῖς, οἱ δὲ ἀκρατεῖς ἀνυχεῖς. 10. Θεὸς ἀνθρώποις σώφροσι νόμος.

1. The words of the king are true. 2. The fathers were pious. 3. The sons were impious. 4. The fathers were pious, but the sons were impious (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 5. The prudent (men) are free, but the intemperate not-free (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 6. Silence is a safe refuge for the young. 7. Golden crowns are an ornament to the fortunate. 8. The king is well-disposed to the unfortunate boy. 9. The sons of prudent fathers are fortunate. 10. The children of the weak mother are unfortunate.

D.—1. ἄφρων ἐστὶν ἡ μεγαληγορία. 2. ἄφρονές εἰσιν οἱ μεγαληγοροὶ. 3. ὁ Ζεὺς κολαστὴς τῶν ὑπερβρόντων. 4. ὁ μὲν δίκαιος ἐνδαίμων, ὁ δὲ ἄδικος ἄθλιος. 5. στύλος οἴκου παῖδες εἰσιν ἄρσενες. 6. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ Περικλοῦς εὐχαρις. 7. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ ῥήτορος ἄχαρις. 8. τὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν τοξεύματα ἦν διπλήχη. 9. οἱ τοῦ μάντεως λόγοι ἦσαν ψευδεῖς. 10. οἱ εὐγενεῖς ἦσαν εὖνοι τοῖς δυστήχεσι.

1. The boastful (man) is senseless. 2. The intemperate (men) are senseless. 3. Zeus is the chastiser of the impious (men). 4. The gods are the chastisers of the boastful (men). 5. Male children are an ornament of the house. 6. The male children are well-born. 7. The words of the orator were graceful. 8. The gift of the queen was not-graceful. 9. The bow of the young man was two-cubits-long. 10. The gods are propitious to the pious (men).

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Sing.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	πένης	poor.
Gen.	πένητος	
Dat.	πένητι	
Acc.	πένητα	πένης
Voc.	πένης	πένης
Dual.		
N.A.V.	πένητε	
G.D.	πενήτοιιν	
Plural.		
N.V.	πένητες	πένητα
Gen.	πενήτων	
Dat.	πένησι(ν)	
Acc.	πένητας	πένητα

EXERCISE XX.

τέ καί, both and; τέ is placed after the word, like *que* in Latin.

1. Πλάτων ὁ φιλόσοφος πένης ἦν. 2. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἄνεκ τοῖς πένησι. 3. ὁ τῶν ὀρνίθων φθόγγος ἀγνώστ ἐστιν. 4. οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄρπαγες. 5. ὁ θάνατος ἀπασι κοινός ἐστι, πένησί τε καὶ βασιλεῦσι.

1. The philosophers were poor. 2. The birds are rapacious.
 3. The voices of the men are unknown. 4. Death is common to all,
 both to the unknown and to the well-born. 5. The gods are pro-
 pitious both to the pious and to the poor.

IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.	-	
Nom.	* Ἀρης, the god Ares (Mars).	Ζεύς, the god Zeus (Jupiter).
Gen.	* Ἀρεως, Ἀρεος	Διός
Dat.	* Ἀρει	Διί
Acc.	* Ἀρην, Ἀρη	Δία
Voc.	* Ἀρες	Ζεῦ

Sing.	ὁ ἀνὴρ Man.	ἡ γυνή	ἡ θρίξ	ἡ κλείς	ὁ & ἡ κύων
Nom.	ἀνδρὸς	γυναικός	τριχός	κλειδός	κύνος
Gen.	ἀνδρί	γυναικί	τριχί	κλειδί	κύνι
Dat.	ἀνδρα	γυναῖκα	τρίχα	(κλειδα)	κύνα
Acc.	ἄνδρα	γυναῖκα	τρίχα	κλείν	κύνα
Voc.	ἄνερ	γύναι	θρίξ	κλείς	κύων
Dual.					
N.A.V.	ἄνδρε	γυναῖκε	τρίχε	κλείδε	κύνε
G.D.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	κλειδῶν	κυνοῶν
Plural.					
N.V.	ἄνδρες	γυναῖκες	τρίχες	(κλειδες)	κύνες
Gen.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	* κλείς	κυνῶν
Dat.	ἀνδράσι(ν)	γυναίξι(ν)	θρίξι(ν)	κλειδῶν	κῦσι(ν)
Acc.	ἄνδρας	γυναῖκας	τρίχας	κλειδί(ν)	κύνας
				κλείδας	
				(κλείς)	

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Ecc.	ὁ λίθος <i>Stone.</i> λίθος λίθῳ λίαν, λίαν λίθς	ὁ μάρτυς μάρτυρος μάρτυρι μάρτυρα μάρτυς	ἡ ναὺς νεώς νηΐ ναῦν ναῦς	ἡ χεὶρ χειρός χειρί χεῖρα χεῖρ	τὸ ὕδωρ ὑδάτος ὕδατι ὕδωρ ὕδωρ
Dual. N.A.V. G.D.	λίε λίῳν	μάρτυρε μαρτύρῳιν	νεοῦν	χεῖρε χεροῦν	ὑδάτε ὑδάτοιιν
Plural. N.V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	λίες λίῳν λίεσσιν(ν) λίεσι λίαις	μάρτυρες μαρτύρων μαρτύσιν(ν) λίεσι μάρτυρας	νήες νεῶν ναυσί(ν) ναῦς	χεῖρες χειρῶν χερσί(ν) χεῖρας	ὑδάτα ὑδάτων ὑδασί(ν) ὑδάτα

EXERCISE XXI.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, *not*. οὐκ is used before vowels, οὐχ before an aspirate, οὐ before consonants.

A.—1. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι καλαί. 2. ἱστοί εἰσι γυναικῶν ἔργα. 3. γυναιξὶ κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 4. γυναικὶ πάσῃ κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 5. οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 6. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἡλεφ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 7. Μαῖας καὶ Διὸς υἱὸς ἦν Ἑρμῆς. 8. Ἀρμονία, ἡ Κέιδμον γυνή, ἦν θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἄρεος. 9. αἱ Ἀμαζόνες γυναῖκες ἦσαν ἀνδρείαι. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσιν.

1. The daughter of the woman is beautiful. 2. The daughters of the women are beautiful. 3. Hercules was the son of Zeus. 4. A good man is an image of God. 5. The citizens admire the prudent man. 6. Aphrodite and Ares admire Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus. 7. Ares is propitious to the Amazonian women. 8. Silence is an ornament to prudent women. 9. Bravery is an ornament to every man. 10. The gods admire Hermes, the son of Maia and Zeus.

B.—1. οἱ κῖνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφέλεια καὶ ἡδονὴ εἰσιν. 2. αἱ τῶν μαρτύρων μαρτυρίαι ἡπιστοί εἰσιν. 3. ὁ παῖς ἔχει τὴν τῆς κίστης

κλείν. 4. οἱ γέροντες ὀλίγας τρίχας ἔχουσιν. 5. ὁ Αἰακὸς τὰς τοῦ Ἀΐδου κλείς ἔχει. 6. Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης τῶν νεῶν σωτῆρες ἦσαν. 7. αἱ νῆες εἰσιν ἀνδρῶν* κεναί. 8. μακροὶ τῶν βασιλέων αἱ χεῖρες. 9. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐστὶ ψυχρόν. 10. τὰ ὕδατα τῆς ἀλὸς οὐκ ἔστι πότιμα.

1. The dogs of the man are beautiful. 2. The citizens admire the dogs of the leader. 3. Aphrodite is not friendly to dogs. 4. The sophists are not friendly to the witnesses. 5. The woman has the keys of the chest. 6. The keys of the chest are golden. 7. The old-women have few hairs. 8. Virtue is an ornament to the hairs of an old-man. 9. The ships of the Greeks are black. 10. Castor and Pollux admire the ships of the Greeks.

Depends upon κεναί.

X.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	μέγας <i>Great.</i>	μεγάλη	μέγα
<i>Gen.</i>	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
<i>Dat.</i>	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
<i>Acc.</i>	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
<i>Voc.</i>	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλου	μεγάλαι	μεγάλου
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>Gen.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
<i>Dat.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
<i>Acc.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	πολύς <i>Many, much.</i>	πολλή	πολύ
<i>Gen.</i>	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
<i>Acc.</i>	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
<i>Voc.</i>	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος, <i>Mild, gentle,</i> or πρᾶῖς <i>tame.</i>	πραεῖα	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Gen.	πράου	πραεῖας	πράου
Dat.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖν	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Plural.			
N. V.	πρᾶοι, or πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Gen.	πραέων	πραεῶν	πραέων
Dat.	πράοις, or πραέσι(ν)	πραεῖαις	πράοις, or πραέσι(ν)
Acc.	πράους, or πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραέα

EXERCISE XXII.

The Preposition *ἐν, in*, governs the Dative case.

1. Οἱ βασιλεῖς μεγάλας προσόδους ἔχουσιν. 2. Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολλή σίτου ἀφθονία ἦν. 3. Ἡ θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐστίν. 4. Κροῖσφ ἦν πολὺς πλοῦτος. 5. Τὰ μεγάλα ἔωρα τῆς τίχης ἔχει φόβον. 6. Πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔβη ἐστὶ πραέα. 7. Οἱ παῖδες πραεῖς (πράους) πατέρας καὶ πραεῖας μητέρας ἔχουσιν. 8. Αἱ γυναῖκες πραεῖαι εἰσιν. 9. Ἐν τῇ Λυδίᾳ πολὺς μὲν οἰνός ἐστι, πολλὰ δὲ σύκα, πολὺ δὲ ἔλαιον. 10. Ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἦν ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων.

1. To kings (there) are great revenues. 2. In the country (there) is great abundance of corn. 3. The countries are great. 4. To Croesus (there) was much wealth. 5. In Lydia (there) is great abundance of figs. 6. The rivers are full of great and tame fish (*plural*). 7. In the rivers (there) are great and tame fish (*plural*). 8. The manners of the woman are gentle. 9. The country is full of many and great wild-beasts. 10. The boys admire the gentle fathers and gentle mothers.

XI.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I.—In *τερος, τatos*. The usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the masculine Stem of the Positive, as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κούφος, <i>ligh</i> (κουφο)	κουφό-τερος, α, ον	κουφό-τατος, η, ο
σοφός, <i>wise</i> (σοφο)	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκς, <i>sweet</i> (γλυκυ)	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i> (μελαν)	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>blessed</i> (μακαρ)	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i> (σαφες)	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
χαρίεις, <i>pleasing</i> (χαριεντ)	χαριέσ-τερος	χαριέσ-τατος
πένης, <i>poor</i> (πενητ)	πενέσ-τερος	πενέσ-τατος

Obs. 1.—The final *ο* of the Positive is left unchanged in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is long, but is lengthened into *ω* in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is short.

Obs. 2. The following adjectives in *αιος* drop the *ο* before the Comparative and Superlative: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
γεραίός, <i>old</i>	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i>	παλαί-τερος	παλαί-τατος.

Obs. 3.—The terminations *αι-τερος*, *αι-τατος*, occur with *εἰδιος*, *calm*, *ἡσυχος*, *quiet*, *ἴδιος*, *own*, *ἴσος*, *equal*, *μέσος*, *middle*, *ὄρθριος*, *early*, *ὄψιμος*, *late*, *πρώιος*, *in the morning*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
μέσος, <i>middle</i>	μεσ-αίτερος	μεσ-αίτατος

NOTE.—*φίλος*, *dear*, has three different forms: *φιλότερος*, *φιλάτατος*; *φιλέτερος*, *φιλάτος*; *φιλαίτερος*, *φιλαίτατος*.

Obs. 4.—The terminations *εσ-τερος*, *εσ-τατος*, are applied:

1. To adjectives in *ων* (Stem *ον*): as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
σώφρων, <i>prudent</i> (<i>σωφρον</i>)	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος.

2. To the adjectives *ἄκρατος*, *unmixed*; *ἐρρωμένος*, *strong*; *ἄσμενος*, *willing*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἄκρατος, <i>unmixed</i>	ἄκρατ-έστερος	ἄκρατ-έστατος

3. To some contracted adjectives in *-οος*, *ους*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἁπλός, <i>simple</i> <i>ἀπλοῦς</i>	ἁπλούστερος for <i>ἀπλο-έστερος</i>	ἁπλούστατος for <i>ἀπλο-έστατος</i>

Obs. 5.—The terminations *ισ-τερος*, *ισ-τατος*, occur with *λάλος*, *talkative*; *πτωχός*, *beggarly*; *ὀψοφάγος*, *dainty*; *μονοφάγος*, *eating alone*; and some adjectives in *ης*, as *κλέπτης*, *thievish*; *ψευδής*, *false*.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
λάλος, <i>talkative</i>	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος.

RULE 14.—The Comparative governs the Genitive case: as, *σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν*, *wisdom is a possession more valuable than wealth*.

EXERCISE XXIII.

A.—1. Ἀριστείδης ἦν δικαιοτάτος. 2. Οἱ Κίρκωπες βιαιότατοι ἦσαν. 3. Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων. 4. Τὸ γῆρας βαρύν-

τερόν ἐστιν Αἴτης. 5. Ὁ θάνατος τῷ βαθυτάτῳ ὕπνῳ παραπλήσιός ἐστιν. 6. Φιλίας δικαίας κτῆσις ἐστιν ἀσφαλεστάτη. 7. Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν. 8. Οἱ γέροντες ἀσθενέστεροί εἰσι τῶν νέων. 9. Οἱ κόρακες μελάντατοί εἰσιν. 10. ὁ πατήρ ἐστὶ σοφώτερος τοῦ παιδός. 11. Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἦν χαριεστάτη πασῶν τῶν θεῶν.

1. God is wiser than men. 2. Wisdom is the most valuable possession. 3. The fear-of-God is a possession more valuable than wealth. 4. Old-age is very troublesome. 5. Moderation is the safest. 6. The women are very graceful. 7. The daughters are more graceful than the mothers. 8. The sons are richer than the fathers. 9. The fathers are weaker than the sons. 10. The birds are very black.

B.—1. Ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων διαίτα ἦν ἀπλουστάτη. 2. Οἱ γεραίτεροί εἰσι σοφώτεροι τῶν νέων. 3. Οἱ Ἴνδοι παλαιάτων ἔθνος εἰσί. 4. Οἱ Σπαρτιατικοὶ νεανῖαι ἐβρωμενέστεροι ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 5. Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰσὶ λιλίστεροι. 6. Οἱ δοῦλοι ψευδίστατοι καὶ κλεπτίστατοί εἰσιν. 7. Οἱ εὐσεβέστατοι εὐδαιμονέστατοί εἰσιν. 8. Σωκράτης ἐγκρατέστατος ἦν καὶ σωφρονέστατος. 9. Ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις οἱ ἄνθρωποι σωφρονέστεροί εἰσιν ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις. 10. Κριτίας ἦν ἀρπαγίστατος.

1. The mode-of-life of the Athenians was not very simple. 2. The most ancient nations are the wisest. 3. Old women are very loquacious. 4. The raven is very thievish. 5. The eldest are the wisest. 6. The Lacedæmonians were very strong. 7. The pious are happier than the impious. 8. In misfortunes women are more prudent than men. 9. The boys are stronger than the old-men. 10. The philosopher was more moderate and more prudent than the young man.

II.—In *ων, ιστος*. The second and less usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-ων, -ιστος* to the Positive. The final vowel of the Stem of the Positive is dropped : as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς(ἡδυ) <i>pleasant</i>	ἡδ-ίων, <i>ον</i>	ἡδ-ιστος, <i>η, ον</i>
ταχύς(ταχυ), <i>swift</i>	θάσσων, <i>ον</i> , or θάττων, <i>ον</i> (from <i>ταχίων</i>)	τάχ-ιστος, <i>η, ον</i>

In the following the further suppression of ρ takes place:

ἐχθρός, *hostile* ἐχθ-ίων, ου Superl. ἐχθ-ιστος
 αἰσχρός, *disgraceful* αἰσχ-ίων, ου " αἰσχ-ιστος

EXERCISE XXIV.

οὐδέν (Nom. Sing. Neut.), *nothing*.

1. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ᾗδιός ἐστιν. 2. Οὐδὲν βάπτόν ἐστι τῆς ἡθης. 3. Οὐδὲν αἰσχίον ἐστι τῆς κακίας. 4. Οἱ ὄφεις τοῖς λοιποῖς ζώοις ἐχθιστοὶ εἰσιν. 5. Βουλῆς οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐχθιον κακῆς.

1. Nothing is more pleasant than a very deep sleep. 2. The horses are very swift. 3. The philosophers are most hostile to the sophists. 4. Nothing is more pleasant than wisdom. 5. Nothing is more hostile than bad advice.

III. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων βελτίων κρείσσων or κρείττων λῶων	ἄριστος βέλτιστος κράτιστος λῶστος
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων χειρῶν ἥσσων, or ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	κάκιστος χείριστος ἥκιστος
καλός, <i>beautiful</i> ,	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος μάσσων	{ μακρότατος μήκιστος
μικρός, <i>little</i> ,	μικρότερος or μείων	μικρότατος
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i> ,	ἥσσων	ὀλίγιστος
few,	ελάσσων	ελάχιστος
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μείζων	μέγιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων or πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
ἀλγυνός, <i>painful</i> , ἀλγίων		ἀλγιστος

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἡ σωφροσύνη καλλίστη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι κτῆμα κάλλιον φίλου. 3. Ἡ δουλεία τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ ἀλγίστη ἐστίν. 4. Ἡ γῆ ἐλάττων ἐστὶ τοῦ ἡλίου. 5. Ὀλίγιστοι ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 6. Ἀναρχίας μείζων οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. 7. Ἐμφυτός ἐστι τοῖς

ἀνθρώποις ἢ τοῦ πλείονος ἐπιθυμία. 8. ἡ ἀρετῆς κτῆσις πλούτοι κρείττων ἐστίν. 9. πλεονεξία μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.* 10. ἡ φιλία μέγιστον ἀγαθόν* καὶ ἡδιστον ἀνθρώποις ἐστίν.

1. Nothing is worse than avarice. 2. Nothing is a greater good to men than friendship. 3. The daughter is more beautiful than the mother. 4. To a free man nothing is more painful than slavery. 5. The island is very small. 6. Most men are well-disposed to the poor. 7. Anarchy is a very great evil. 8. The best-men are few. 9. Nothing is better to men than friendship. 10. The fear-of-God is a better possession than wealth.

Used as substantives *evil* and *good*.

In the declension of Comparatives in *ων*, the following contractions take place: *ονα* into *ω*, and *ονες*, *ονας*, into *ους*: hence *μείζων*, *greater*, is thus declined:

Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	M. and F. μείζων μείζον-ος μείζον-ι μείζον-α [μειζοα] μείζω	N. μείζον μείζον
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	μείζον-ε μειζόν-οιν	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζον-ες [μειζοες] μείζους μειζόν-ων μείζο-σι(ν) μείζον-ας [μειζοας] μείζους	μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω

EXERCISE XXVI.

Mixed Examples.

1. Ἐσθλὼν κακίους ἐνίος' εὐτυχέστεροι. 2. Ἀριστον ἀνθρώπῳ ἡ ἐγκράτειά ἐστιν. 3. Καιρὸς ἐστι τῶν νόμων κρείττων. 4. Πλούτος πλείστην δύναμιν πᾶσιν ἔχει. 5. Σωφροσύνη δῶρημα κάλλιστον θεῶν ἐστίν. 6. Ὁμόνοια μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐστίν. 7. Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἡδίων καὶ ἰσχυροτέρα τῆς κακίας. 8. Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώ-

ποῖς νόσων πασῶν ἐστὶν ἀναΐδεια. 9. Πάντων κτημάτων κράτιστός ἐστι φίλος σαφῆς καὶ ἀγαθός. 10. Κριτίας κλεπτίστατός τε καὶ βιαίω-
τατος καὶ φονικώτατος ἦν. 11. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκρατέστατός τε καὶ
ὑβριστότατος καὶ βιαιώτατος ἦν.

1. The good are happier than the bad. 2. The fear-of-God is the best of all possessions. 3. Nothing is better for a man than self-control. 4. Nothing is a greater good to citizens than harmony. 5. Critias was more thievish, and more violent, and more bloody than the other citizens. 6. Alcibiades was more intemperate, and more insolent, and more violent than the other citizens. 7. The island has better citizens. 8. Self-control is the most beautiful gift of the gods. 9. In the island the women are better than the men. 10. In the country the men are worse than the women.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

ADVERBS may be formed from adjectives by changing the last syllable of the Genitive case singular into -ως: as,

σοφός, <i>wise</i> ,	Gen. σοφοῦ	Adv. σοφῶς
σώφρων, <i>sober</i> ,	„ σώφρονος	„ σωφρόνως
εὐμενής, <i>kindly</i> ,	„ εὐμενοῦς	„ εὐμενῶς
ταχύς, <i>swift</i> ,	„ ταχέος	„ τάχως

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

For the Comparative degree the neuter *singular* of the comparative adjective is used, and for the Superlative the neuter *plural* of the superlative adjective: as,

σοφῶς, <i>wisely</i>	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σωφρόνως, <i>soberly</i>	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα
εὐμενῶς, <i>kindly</i>	εὐμενέστερον	εὐμενέστατα
τάχως, <i>swiftly</i>	θάσσον	τάχιστα.

XII.—THE NUMERALS.

The *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Adverbial* Numerals, with their value and signs, are:—

1	α'	εἰς, μία, ἓν, one	ὁ πρῶτος, the first	ἅπασι, once
2	β'	δύο	δευτερος	δις
3	γ'	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρὶς
4	δ'	τέσσαρες, τέσ- σάρα, or τέττα- ρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ'	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ'	ἐννέα	ἑνυατος (ἑννατος)	ἐνάκις (ἐννάκις)
10	ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δωδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρискаίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος	
14	ιδ'	(τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα) (τεσσαρακαίδεκα)	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαδέκατος	
16	ισ'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαδέκατος	
17	ιζ'	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἐπτακαιδέκατος	
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ'	εἴκοσι (ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	λ'	τριακοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ς'	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	Ϟ'	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	ς'	διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ'	τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ'	πεντάκοσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ'	ἑξάκοσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ'	ἐπτάκοσιοι, αι, α	ἐπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	Ϟ'	ἐννᾶκόσιοι, αι, α ἐννάκόςιοι, αι, α	ἐννακοσιοστός ἐννακοσιοστός	
1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	
3000	γ	τρειςχίλιοι, αι, α	τρεισχιλιοστός	
10000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

The Cardinal Numbers 1 to 4 are thus declined:—

	One.			Two.
	M.	F.	N.	
	Nom. εἷς	μία	ἓν	
	Gen. ενός	μίας	ένός	
	Dat. ἐνί	μιά	ἐνί	
	Three.			Four.
	M.	F.	N.	
	Nom. τρεῖς		τρία	
	Gen. τριῶν			
	Dat. τρισί(ν)			
	Four.			Five.
	M.	F.	N.	
	Nom. τέσσαρες		τέσσαρα	
	Gen. τεσσάρων			
	Dat. τεσσαρσί(ν)			
	Five.			Six.
	M.	F.	N.	
	Nom. πέντε		πέντε	
	Gen. πέντε			
	Dat. πέντε			

οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδεῖς, *no one*, are declined like εἷς.

The Numerals 5 to 199 are indeclinable.

The Cardinal Numerals from 200 are, like the Ordinal, regular adjectives of three terminations: *διακόσιοι, αι, α, two hundred*.

EXERCISE XXVII.

A.—1. Εἷς τῶν Κρίτωνος φίλων Ἀρχέδημος ἦν. 2. Σεμέλη μία ἦν τῶν Κάδμου θυγατέρων. 3. Θνητῶν οὐδεῖς ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ. 4. Εἰσὶν Ἀθηναίων δέκα φυλαί. 5. Τῶν ἐπὶ σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων. 6. Δαναὸς ἦν ὁ πεντήκοντα θυγατέρων πατήρ. 7. ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμὸς ἐστὶ τὸ εὖρος τεσσάρων σταδίων. 8. Τὸ στάδιον ἔχει πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν βήματα ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξακοσίουσ πόδας. 9. Τοῦ Σάρου, Κιλικίας ποταμοῦ, τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλέθρα. 10. Τὸ πλεθρον ἔχει τέτταρες καὶ ἑκατὸν πόδας.

1. Euripides was one of the friends of Socrates. 2. The bride is one of the daughters of the philosopher. 3. The citizen was the father of three daughters. 4. The four daughters were very beautiful. 5. The river is the breadth of 300 feet. 6. The measure (τὸ μέτρον) has 200 stadia. 7. The measure has 533 feet. 8. (There) were 5000 men. 9. (There) were 4425 men. 10. The measure has 10,000 feet.

B.—1. ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἱππεῖς καὶ διακόσια ἄρματα. 2. Ὁ παρα-
 σάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάκοντα στάδια ἢ πεντήκοντα καὶ
 ἑπτακοσίους καὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους καὶ μυρίου πόδας. 3. Αριθμὸς τῆς
 ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δεκαπέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν
 πεντήκοντα πέντε, στάδια τρισμύρια τετρακισχίλια ἑξάκόσια πεντή-
 κοντα. 4. Τοῦ στρατεύματος ἦν ἀριθμὸς ὀπλῖται μύριοι καὶ τετρα-
 κόσιοι. 5. Τῶν ἑπτὰ νήσων, Σικελία ἐστὶ μεγίστη, δευτέρα Σαρδῶ,
 τρίτη Κύρνος, τετάρτη Κρήτη, πέμπτη Εὐβοία, ἕκτη Κύπρος, Δέσβος
 δὲ τάξιν ἑβδόμην ἔχει.

I. (There) were 7000 horsemen, and 300 chariots. 2. (There)
 were 10,000 horsemen and 500 chariots. 3. The extent (*say*
 number) of the way was 115 stages, 623 parasangs, 18,600 stadia.
 4. The number of the army was 9939 heavy-armed-men. 5. Of
 the seven islands Sardinia holds the second rank.

XIII.—THE PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἐγώ I.	σύ Thou.	
<i>Gen.</i>	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οὗ of himself.
<i>Dat.</i>	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἐ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	(νῶι) νώ	(σφῶι) σφώ	(σφῶε) They two.
<i>G. D.</i>	(νῶιν) νῶν } <i>We two.</i>	(σφῶιν) σφῶν } <i>Ye two.</i>	(σφῶιν)
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἡμεῖς We.	ὑμεῖς You.	σφεῖς They. N. σφέα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφί-σι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς N. σφέα

2. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	Singular.		Plural.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἧς, of myself.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves.	
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἧ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἣν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ, ἧς, of thyself. OR σεαυτοῦ ἧς		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves.	
Dat.	σεαυτῷ, ἧ		ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	σεαυτόν, ἣν OR σεαυτόν ἣν		ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	Masc. ἐαυτοῦ, ἧς, of himself, OR αὐτοῦ ἧς herself,	Fem. ἧς, of herself,	Masc. σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	Fem. αὐτῶν, of themselves.
Dat.	ἐαυτῷ, ἧ	ἧ itself.	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	OR αὐτῷ αὐτῇ ἐαυτόν, ἣν ὅ	OR αὐτόν ἣν ὅ	σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς σφέα αὐτά

NOTE.—ἐαυτοῦ has also the compound form of the plural :

Gen. ἐαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν

Dat. ἐαυτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς

Acc. ἐαυτούς, ᾤς, ᾤ, or αὐτούς, ᾤς, ᾤ.

3. THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual.			
G. D.	ἀλλήλων One another.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Acc.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλαι	ἀλλήλα
Plural.			
Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. ὁ πατήρ μοι φίλτατός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ παῖς ἐρρώμενέστερός ἐστι
 σου. 3. νῶν ἦν κακὴ νόσος. 4. οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσιν ὑμᾶς.
 5. οἱ ἀκραεῖς ἑαυτοῖς οὐκ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν. 6. οὐτ' ἐμοὶ πατρίς οὐτ'
 οἰκός ἐστιν. 7. ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἡμέρος ἦν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πολεμίοις. 8. ὕπνος
 πολλὸς οὔτε τοῖς σώμασιν οὔτε ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμός ἐστιν.
 9. οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐχθροὶ εἰσιν. 10. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἴσασθαι ἡμῖν.

1. The daughter is very dear to us. 2. The boy is very dear
 to you. 3. The giant is stronger than we-two. 4. Neither to me
 nor to you is (there) a native land. 5. To us (there) is not a
 home. 6. The intemperate are enemies to one another. 7. To both-
 of-you (there) was a very bad illness (*κακόν*). 8. To both-of-us
 (there) was a very faithful friend. 9. The slave is useful both to
 me and to thee. 10. The slaves are useful both to us and to you.

4. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν, <i>mine</i> .
σός,	σή,	σόν, <i>thine</i> .
ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅν, <i>his, her</i> .
ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον, <i>our</i> .
ὑμέτερος,	ὑμετέρα,	ὑμέτερον, <i>yours</i> .
σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον, <i>their</i> .

Instead of ὅς and σφέτερος, the Attic writers use
 ἑαυτοῦ and ἑαυτῶν.

RULE 15.—The possessive pronouns are only used
 when they are emphatic. When they are not emphatic,
 their place is supplied by the article, as ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει
 τὴν θυγατέρα, *the mother admires HER daughter*.

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. ἡ ἐμή μήτηρ ἀγαθὴ ἐστιν.
 3. οἱ ἡμέτεροι πατέρες ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 4. ὁ σὸς παῖς σπουδαῖός ἐστιν.
 5. οἱ ὑμέτεροι παῖδες σπουδαῖοί εἰσιν. 6. ὁ μὲν ἐμὸς παῖς σπου-
 δαῖός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ σὸς μεθήμενος. 7. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει τὸν σπουδαῖον
 παῖδα. 8. ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν καλὴν θυγατέρα. 9. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει
 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱόν. 10. οἱ πατέρες θαυμάζουσι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν υἱούς.

1. *My* boy is beautiful. 2. *My* daughter is beautiful. 3. *Our*
 boys are beautiful. 4. *Our* daughters are beautiful. 5. *Thy* father

is good. 6. *Your* fathers are good. 7. *Our* boys are diligent, but *yours* (boys) are idle. 8. The fathers admire their diligent boys. 9. The mothers admire their beautiful daughters. 10. The mothers admire *their own* daughters.

5. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this (hic)*.
2. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this (hic)*.
3. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder (ille)*.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆςδε	τοῦδε
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
Dual.			
N. A.	τώδε	τάδε	τώδε
G. D.	τοίνδε	ταίνδε	τοίνδε
Plural.			
Nom.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
Gen.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
Dat.	τοῖςδε	ταῖςδε	τοῖςδε
Acc.	τούςδε	τάςδε	τάδε
Singular.			
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	ταύτου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
Dual.			
N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
Plural.			
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτων	ταυτῶν	τούτων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Like οὗτος are declined :—

τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο	οἱ τοσοῦτον, <i>so great</i> (<i>tantus</i>)
τοιούτος	τοιαύτη	τοιούτο	οἱ τοιοῦτον, <i>such</i> (<i>talis</i>)
τηλικούτος	τηλικαύτη	τηλικούτο	οἱ τηλικούτον, <i>so old</i> .

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, is declined like an adjective in -ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. has no ν.

EXERCISE XXX.

Observe the position of the pronoun.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος (οἱ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ) ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. Ἡ γνώμη αὕτη
οἱ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη δικάα ἐστίν. 3. Ἡ γυνὴ ἥδε οἱ ἥδε ἡ γυνὴ καλὴ
ἐστίν. 4. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος οἱ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 5. ταῦτα
τὰ ῥόδα καλὰ ἐστίν οἱ τὰ ῥόδα ταῦτα καλὰ ἐστίν.

1. These men are good. 2. These opinions are just. 3. These
women are beautiful. 4. Those men are kings. 5. This rose is
beautiful.

6. THE DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

αὐτός, αὕτη, αὐτό, is declined like an adjective in
-ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc.
and Voc. Sing. has no ν. It has three meanings:

1. It means *self*, used without the article, when it
agrees with a noun or pronoun, as ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός,
οἱ αὐτοὶ βασιλεῖς, *the king himself*.

2. It means *the same*, when used with the article: as,
ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς, *the same king*.

The neuter τὸ αὐτό is contracted into ταὐτό, frequently written
ταῖτόν, and τὰ αὐτά into ταῖτά.

3. It is the Third Personal Pronoun, *him, her, it*, in
the oblique cases (Gen., Dat., Acc.) not agreeing with
any noun.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 3. ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 4. ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 5. τὰ αὐτὰ ῥόδα καλὰ ἐστίν. 6. οἱ πολῖται οὐ ταῦτα θαυμάζουσι. 7. οἱ πολῖται *τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα θαυμάζουσι. 8. αἱ τοῦ μηνὸς ἡμέραι οὐχ† αἱ αὐταὶ εἰσιν. 9. πάντες ἄνθρωποι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

1. The kings themselves are generals. 2. The same kings are generals. 3. The men themselves are kings. 4. The same men are kings. 5. The same rose is beautiful. 6. The man himself (does) not admire the same-things. 7. The same man does not admire the same-things on the same days. 8. The days in the same month are not the same. 9. Her (*Gen. of αὐτός*) daughter is very beautiful. 10. The daughters of the same mother are loquacious.

Genitive answering to the question *whence*? See Rule 10.

† οὐκ before an aspirate is written οὐχ. See p. 35.

7. THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

1. Relative, *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which*.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅς, <i>who</i>	ἥ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	N.A. ὅ	αἷ	ὅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	οἶ	αῖ	ᾧ	G.D. οἶν	αῖν	οῖν
Dat.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οἷς	αῖς	οῖς			
Acc.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	οὓς	ᾶς	ᾗ			

2. Interrogative, *τίς, τί, who, what*?3. Indefinite, *τίς, τι, any one, some one, anything, something*.

NOTE.—The Indefinite is distinguished from the Interrogative only by the accent. The Indefinite is enclitic, that is, it is pronounced with the preceding word, upon which it throws its accent.

	Interrogative.	Indefinite.
	Singular.	Singular.
<i>Nom.</i>	τίς τί	τις τι
<i>Gen.</i>	τίνος	τινός
<i>Dat.</i>	τίνι	τινί
<i>Acc.</i>	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	Dual.	Dual.
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	τίνε	τινέ
<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	τίνων	τινῶν
	Plural.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	τίνες τίνα	τινές τινά (ἅρτα)
<i>Gen.</i>	τίνων	τινῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά (ἅρτα)

τοῦ, τῷ are often used for τίνος, τίνι, and for τινός, τινί; and when employed as indefinites, they are enclitic.

4. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, *whosoever, whatsoever*, is a relative pronoun, compounded of ὅς and τίς.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ὅς-τις	ἥ-τις	ὃ-τι
<i>Gen.</i>	οὗ-τινος οἱ-του	ἣς-τινος οἷ-του	οὗ-τινος οἱ-του
<i>Dat.</i>	ᾧ-τίνι οἱ-τω	ἣ-τίνι οἱ-τω	ᾧ-τίνι οἱ-τω
<i>Acc.</i>	ὃν-τίνα	ἣν-τίνα	ὃ-τι
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	ὧ-τινε	ᾧ-τινε	ὧ-τινε
<i>G. D.</i>	οἷν-τινῶν οἱ-τοι	αἷν-τινῶν οἱ-τοι	οἷν-τινῶν οἱ-τοι
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ-τινες	αἱ-τινες	ᾧ-τίνα ἅρτα
<i>Gen.</i>	ῶν-τινῶν οἱ-των	ῶν-τινῶν οἱ-των	ῶν-τινῶν οἱ-των
<i>Dat.</i>	οἷς-τίσι(ν) οἱ-τοις	αἷς-τίσι(ν) οἱ-τοις	οἷς-τίσι(ν) οἱ-τοις
<i>Acc.</i>	οὓς-τίνας	ᾧς-τίνας	ᾧ-τίνα ἅρτα

RULE 19.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, ὁλβιος ὁ στρατηγός, ὃν οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι, *happy (is) the general whom the citizens admire.*

EXERCISE XXXII.

1. ὁλβιος ὃ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν. 2. ἐκεῖνος ὁλβιώτατος, ὅφ' μηδὲν κακόν ἐστιν. 3. τίνα ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει;* θαυμάζει τὸν καλὸν παῖδα. 4. τίς ἦδε χώρα; 5. Πατὴρ τίνος ἐστὶ καὶ μητὴρ ὁ Ἔρως; 6. τί ἐστὶ πολεμιώτατον ἀνθρώποις; αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς. 7. τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς αἶνγμα ἦν τόδε· † τί ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τετράπουν καὶ δίπουν καὶ τρίπουν; 8. Ἐν Ἑρκεῖ Ἀφροδίτης νεώς ἐστίν, ἐν ᾗ πολὺ πλῆθος περιστερῶν ἐστίν. 9. Περσεὺς Ἀργεῖος μὲν ἦν, ἀδόξον δὲ τίνος υἱός. 10. Ὀλβιος, ὅστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

1. Happy (are those) to whom children are friends. 2. Whom does the mother admire? She admires her (*any* the) most beautiful daughter. 3. Of what father and mother is the bride? 4. Who are the sons of Pericles? 5. What is more hostile to men than vice? 6. In the city (there are) temples, in which (there) is a multitude of crowns. 7. The men were Argives, but the sons of some obscure persons. 8. Happy (are those) whosoever have property and intelligence. 9. What was this enigma? The same-thing is four-footed, and two-footed, and three-footed. 10. Who are the fathers of these good boys?

In Greek the sign of the interrogative is the same which in English or Latin marks the semicolon.

† In Greek the colon or semicolon is marked by a point in the upper part of the line.

XIV.—THE VERB.

Greek Verbs have:

1. THREE NUMBERS: *Singular, Dual, and Plural.*

2. THREE VOICES:

Active: ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

Passive: ἐτύφθην, *I was struck.*

Middle: ἐτύψαμην, *I struck myself.*

3. TWO CLASSES OF TENSES:

A.—*Principal*:

1. *Present*: τύπτω, *I strike.*

2. *Perfect*: τέτυφα, *I have struck.*

3. *Future*: τύψω, *I shall strike.*

B.—*Historical*:

1. *Imperfect*: ἔτυπτον, *I was striking.*

2. *Pluperfect*: ἐτετύφειν, *I had struck.*

3. *Aorist*: ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

4. FOUR MOODS:

Finite Verb.	{	1. <i>Indicative</i> : τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>
		2. <i>Subjunctive</i> : τύπτω, <i>I may strike.</i>
		3. <i>Optative</i> : τύπτοιμι, <i>I might strike.</i>
		4. <i>Imperative</i> : τύπτε, <i>strike.</i>

5. THREE VERBAL NOUNS:

1. *Infinitive*: τύπτειν, *to strike.*

2. *Participle*: τύπτων, *striking.*

3. *Verbal Adjective*: τυπτός, *to be struck.*

6. TWO CONJUGATIONS:

1. *Verbs in ω*: τύπτ-ω, *I strike.*

2. *Verbs in μι*: δίδω-μι, *I give.*

Αόριστος, *Aorist*, means “indefinite,” from α, “not,” and ὅρος, “a boundary.”

XV.—THE AUXILIARY VERB εἰμί, *I am*.

Moods.	Numbers. Persons.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Indicative.	S. 1	εἰμί, <i>I am</i>	ἦν or ἦ, <i>I was</i>	ἔσομαι, <i>I shall be</i>
	2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἔσῃ or ἔσει
	3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔσται
	D. 1			ἐσόμεθον
	2	ἐστόν	ἦστον or ἦτον	ἔσεσθον
	3	ἐστόν	ἦστην or ἦτην	ἔσεσθον
	P. 1	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα
	2	ἐστέ	ἦστε or ἦτε	ἔσεσθε
	3	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ἔσονται
Imperative.	S. 2	ἴσθι, <i>be thou.</i>		
	3	ἔστω		
	D. 2	ἔστον		
	3	ἔστων		
	P. 2	ἐστέ		
	3	ἔτωσαν or ἔστων		
Subjunctive.	S. 1	ᾤ, <i>I may be.</i>		
	2	ᾗς		
	3	ᾗ		
	D. 2	ᾗτον		
	3	ᾗτον		
	P. 1	ᾤμεν		
Optative.	S. 1	εἴην, <i>I might be.</i>		ἐσόμεν, <i>I might</i>
	2	εἴης		ἔσοιο [<i>be about</i>
	3	εἴη		ἔσοιτο] <i>to be.</i>
	D. 1			ἐσόμεθον
	2	εἴητον or εἶτον		ἔσοισθον
	3	εἴητην or εἶτην		ἔσοίστην
Infinitive.	P. 1	εἴημεν or εἶμεν		ἐσόμεθα
	2	εἴητε or εἶτε		ἔσοισθε
	3	εἴησαν or εἶεν		ἔσονται
Participle.		εἶναι, <i>to be.</i>		ἔσεσθαι, <i>to be</i> [<i>about to be.</i>
		ὄν, <i>being.</i> Gen. ὄντος		ἐσόμενος, <i>about</i>
		ούσα ούσης ὄντος		ἐσομένη [<i>to be.</i> ἐσόμενον

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Indicative Mood.

1. Φίλιππε, ἄνθρωπος εἶ. 2. θεοῖς ὅμοιοι ἔσμεν εὐεργεσίᾳ.
 3. παῖδιον εἰμι καὶ ἔτι ἄφρων. 4. ἐμοὶ φίλοι οὐποτε ἔσονται.
 5. Δύο παῖδες ἦσθην τῷ Περικλεῖ, Πάραλός τε καὶ Ξάνθιππος. 6. ἐγὼ
 καὶ ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἑταίρω τε καὶ φίλῳ ἤμεν. 7. Ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες
 ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. 8. Πολύγνωτος καὶ Διονύσιος γραφέε ἦσθην.
 9. ἀρετῇ ἔσμεν ἀγαθοί. 10. ἡμεῖς βροτοὶ ἔσμεν.

1. O kings, ye are men. 2. Ye are like to the gods in good-doing. 3. We are little-children and still senseless. 4. By virtue ye are good. 5. They will never be friends to me. 6. I am mortal. 7. The king had two sons, (*say* there were two sons to the king). 8. I and your brother were companions and friends. 9. They will be men worthy of freedom. 10. The two-painters were wise.

Imperative and Optative Moods, and Participle.

RULE 17.—The Optative Mood, when it is not dependent on some other verb, expresses a wish, whence its name: as, εὐδαίμων εἶην, *may I be happy*.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

μή, *not*, is always used with the Imperative, Subjunctive, or Optative Mood, not οὐ.

1. Πολλοὶ ὄντες εὐγενεῖς εἰσι κακοί. 2. Εὐδαίμων εἶην καὶ θεοῖς ἀθανάτοις φίλος. 3. Ἔργοις φιλόπονος ἴσθι, μὴ λόγοις μόνον. 4. Μή μοι ἀνὴρ εἴη γλώσση φίλος, ἀλλὰ ἔργῳ. 5. Δύσμοιρος ἴσθι μᾶλλον ἢ κακῆγορος. 6. Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίῃ, εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεύς. 7. Τοιοῦτος ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἔστω, ἀληθείας φίλος. 8. ὑμῖν γὰρ δίκαια φίλ' (= φίλα) ἔστω. 9. γέλῳς μὴ πολὺς ἔστω. 10. Ἀρεσ-
 ρείδης πτωχότατος ὢν πάντων Ἀθηναίων ἐντιμώτατος ἦν.

1. Many-persons who-are (*say* being) noble-born are good. 2. The woman who-is (*say* being) noble-born is wicked. 3. May-we-be happy and dear to the gods. 4. May-ye-be happy and dear to the gods. 5. In deeds be-ye laborious, not in words only. 6. Be-ye unfortunate rather than slanderers. 7. Let the historians be fond of truth. 8. The historians who-are (*say* being) fond of truth are worthy of praise. 9. May-I-be unfortunate rather than wicked. 10. May-we-be unfortunate rather than wicked.

XVI.—FIRST CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN 'Ω.

Verbs in -ω are divided into five classes according to the final letter of the Stem:—

1. Labial Stems π, β, φ
2. Guttural Stems κ, γ, χ
3. Dental Stems τ, δ, θ
4. Liquid Stems λ, μ, ν, ρ
5. Pure Stems, that is, ending in a vowel.

First Class.

	Present.	Future.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.
Labials.	π. <i>τέρπω, I delight</i>	τέρψω	τέτερφα	τέτερμαι
	β. <i>λείβω, I pour</i>	λείψω	λέλειφα	λέλειμαι
	φ. <i>γράφω, I write</i>	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμαι
	π. <i>τύπτω, I strike</i>	τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμαι

Second Class.

Gutturals.	κ. <i>πλέκω, I weave</i>	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
	γ. <i>λέγω, I say</i>	λέξω	λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
	χ. <i>βρέχω, I wet</i>	βρέξω	βέβρεχα	βέβρεγμαι
	γ. <i>τάσσω, τάπτω, I arrange</i>	τάξω	τέταχα	τέταγμαι

Third Class.

Dentals.	τ. <i>ἀνύτω, I accomplish</i>	ἀνύσω	ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
	δ. <i>ἐρείδω, I make to lean</i>	ἐρείσω	ἤρεικα	ἤρεισμαι
	θ. <i>πείθω, I persuade</i>	πείσω	πέπεικα	πέπεισμαι
	δ. <i>φράζω, I explain</i>	φράσω	πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

Fourth Class.

Liquids.	λ. <i>ἀγγέλλω, I announce</i>	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι
	μ. <i>νέμω, I distribute</i>	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι
	ν. <i>κρίνω, I distinguish</i>	κρίνῶ	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι
	ρ. <i>σπείρω, I sow</i>	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρμαι

Fifth Class.

Vowels.	λύω, <i>I loose</i>	λύσω	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι
	τιμάω, <i>I honour</i>	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα	τετίμημαι
	ποιέω, <i>I make</i>	ποιήσω	πεποίηκα	πεποίημαι
	δουλώω, <i>I enslave</i>	δουλώσω	δεδούλωκα	δεδούλωμαι

Obs.—The terminations of the Tenses are best seen in the Pure Verbs, but as they contain no Second Perfect or Second Aorist Active, the conjugation of *τύπτω* is given as the example.

XVII.—CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-εις	τύπτ-ει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτ-ετον	τύπτ-ετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύπτ-ομεν	τύπτ-ετε	τύπτ-ουσι(ν)

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was striking.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυπ-ον	ἔτυπ-ες	ἔτυπ-ε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἔτύπ-ετον	ἔτυπ-έτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύπ-ομεν	ἐτύπ-ετε	ἐτυπ-ον

3. Future Tense, *I shall strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύψ-ω	τύψ-εις	τύψ-ει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψ-ετον	τύψ-ετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύψ-ομεν	τύψ-ετε	τύψ-ουσι(ν)

4. First Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυψ-α	ἔτυψ-ας	ἔτυψ-ε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτύψ-ατον	ἐτυψ-άτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύψ-αμεν	ἐτύψ-ατε	ἐτυψ-αν

5. First Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> τέτυψ-α	τέτυψ-ας	τέτυψ-ε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύψ-ατον	τετύψ-ατον
<i>Plur.</i> τετύψ-αμεν	τετύψ-ατε	τετύψ-ασι(ν)

6. First Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύψ-ειν	ἐτετύψ-εις	ἐτετύψ-ει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύψ-ειτον	ἐτετυψ-είτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύψ-ειμεν	ἐτετύψ-ειτε	ἐτετύψ-εισαν, or ἐτετύψ-εσαν

7. Second Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπατον	τετύπατον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυπάμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπασι(ν)

8. Second Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	έτετύπειν	έτετύπεις	έτετύπει
<i>Dual.</i>		έτετύπειτον	έτετυπείτην
<i>Plur.</i>	έτετύπειμεν	έτετύπετε	έτετύπειςαν, οἱ έτετύπესαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπέτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυπον

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν, οἱ τυπτόντων

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψον	τυψάτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψατον	τυψάτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν οἱ τυψάντων

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν, οἱ τετυφόντων

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν, οἱ τετυπόντων

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπε	τυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπετον	τυπέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν, or τυπόντων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτωμεν	τύπτῃτε	τύπτωσι(ν)

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύψητον	τύψητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψωμεν	τύψῃτε	τύψωσι(ν)

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφωμεν	τετύφῃτε	τετύφωσι(ν)

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπωμεν	τετύπῃτε	τετύπωσι(ν)

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπητον	τύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπωμεν	τύπῃτε	τύπωσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιέν

2. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψούτον	τύψούτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύψομεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψαιμι	τύψαις, or τύψεias	τύψαι, or τύψει(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψαιτον	τύψαίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν, or τύψειαν

4. First Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύπούτον	τετυפוίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

5. Second Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύπούτον	τετυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

6. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύποιτον	τυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Present and Imperf. | τύπτειν |
| 2. Future. | τύψειν |
| 3. First Aorist | τύψαι |
| 4. First Perfect and Pluperf. . . | τετυφέναι |
| 5. Second Perfect and Pluperf. . | τετυπειναι |
| 6. Second Aorist | τυπέειν |

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present, *striking*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	τύπτων	τύπτουσᾶ	τύπτον
Gen.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος
Dat.	τύπτοντι	τυπτούσῃ	τύπτοντι
Acc.	τύπτοντα	τύπτουσᾶν	τύπτον
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύπτοντε	τυπτούσᾱ	τύπτοντε
G. D.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσαιν	τυπτόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύπτοντες	τύπτουσαι	τύπτοντα
Gen.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσων	τυπτόντων
Dat.	τύπτουσι(ν)	τυπτούσαις	τύπτουσι(ν)
Acc.	τύπτοντας	τυπτούσᾱς	τύπτοντα

2. Future, *about to strike*.

Sing. N. V.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
-------------	-------	---------	-------

Like the Present.

3. First Aorist, *having struck*.

Sing.			
N. V.	τύψᾱς	τύψᾱσᾶ	τύψᾶν
Gen.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος
Dat.	τύψαντι	τυψάσῃ	τύψαντι
Acc.	τύψαντα	τύψασᾶν	τύψᾶν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύψαντε	τυψάσᾱ	τύψαντε
G. D.	τυψάντων	τυψάσαιν	τυψάντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύψαντες	τύψασαι	τύψαντα
Gen.	τυψάντων	τυψασών	τυψάντων
Dat.	τύψᾱσι(ν)	τυψάσαις	τύψᾱσι(ν)
Acc.	τύψαντᾱς	τυψάσᾱς	τύψαντα

4. First Perfect, *having struck*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	τετυφώς	τετυφύῃᾱ	τετυφός
Gen.	τετυφότης	τετυφύῃᾱς	τετυφότης
Dat.	τετυφότηι	τετυφύῃᾱ	τετυφότηι
Acc.	τετυφότα	τετυφύῃᾱν	τετυφός
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τετυφότε	τετυφύῃᾱ	τετυφότε
G. D.	τετυφότοιιν	τετυφύῃᾱιν	τετυφότοιιν
Plural.			
N. V.	τετυφότες	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότα
Gen.	τετυφότηων	τετυφύῃῶν	τετυφότηων
Dat.	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφύῃαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
Acc.	τετυφότας	τετυφύῃᾱς	τετυφότα

5. Second Perfect, *having struck*.

τετυπώς	τετυπύῃᾱ	τετυπός
---------	----------	---------

Like the First Perfect.

6. Second Aorist, *having struck*.

Sing. N. V.	τυπών	τυποῦσα	τυπών
-------------	-------	---------	-------

Like the Present.



XVIII.—CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I am struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ (or -ει)	τύπτεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπτόμην	ἐτύπτον	ἐτύπτετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

3. Perfect Tense, *I have been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

4. Pluperfect Tense, *I had been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

5. First Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ (or -ει)	τυφθήσεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθῆσόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθῆσόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

6. Second Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ (or -ει)	τυπήσεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπήσόμεθον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπήσόμεθα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

7. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense, *I shall have been struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύψομαι	τετύψη (or -ει)	τετύψεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυψόμεσθον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυψόμεθα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

8. First Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτίφθη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν, or τυπτέσθων

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφο	τετύφθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν, or τετύφθων

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν, or τυφθέντων

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπητον	τυπήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν, or τυπέντων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτωμαι	τύπτη	τύπτηται
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετυμμένος	ᾧ	ῆς	ῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυμμένω		ῆτον	ῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυμμένοι	ᾧμεν	ῆτε	ᾧσι(ν)

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆς	τυφθῇ
<i>Dual.</i>		τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
<i>Dual.</i>		τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιωτο

2. Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετυμμένος	εἶην	εἶης	εἶη
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυμμένω		εἶητον	εἶήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυμμένοι	εἶημεν	εἶητε	εἶησαν, or εἶεν

3. First Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιοτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσοιωτο

4. Second Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπησοιτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπησοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπησοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσονται

5. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφοίμην	τετύφοιο	τετύφοιτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφοίμεθον	τετύφοισθον	τετύφοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφοίμεθα	τετύφοισθε	τετύφονται

6. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
<i>Dual.</i>		τυφθείητον	τυφθειήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν,
	or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

7. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπέην	τυπέης	τυπέη
<i>Dual.</i>		τυπέητον	τυπειήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπέημεν,	τυπέητε,	τυπέησαν,
	or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperf.	τύπτεσθαι
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετύφθαι
3. First Future	τυφθήσεσθαι
4. Second Future	τυπήσεσθαι
5. Third Future or Future Perfect	τετύφσεσθαι
6. First Aorist	τυφθῆναι
7. Second Aorist	τυπῆναι.

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present and Imperf.	τυπτόμενος	-η	-ον
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετυμμένος	-η	-ον

3. First Future	τυφθησόμενος	-η	-ον
4. Second Future	τυπησόμενος	-η	-ον
5. Third Future or Future Perfect	τετυψόμενος	-η	-ον
6. First Aorist	τυφθείς	-είσα	-εν
7. Second Aorist	τυπείς	-είσα	-εν

Sing.	M.	F.	N.
N. V.	τυφθείς	τυφθείσᾱ	τυφθέν
Gen.	τυφθέντος	τυφθείσης	τυφθέντος
Dat.	τυφθέντι	τυφθείσῃ	τυφθέντι
Acc.	τυφθέντα	τυφθείσαν	τυφθέν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τυφθέντε	τυφθείσᾱ	τυφθέντε
G. D.	τυφθέντων	τυφθείσαι	τυφθέντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τυφθέντες	τυφθείσαι	τυφθέντα
Gen.	τυφθέντων	τυφθεισῶν	τυφθέντων
Dat.	τυφθείσι(ν)	τυφθείσαις	τυφθείσι(ν)
Acc.	τυφθέντας	τυφθείσας	τυφθέντα
	τυπείς	-είσα	-έν, like τυφθείς

VII.—VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

1. τυπτός, -ή, -όν, *struck*, or *which can be struck*.
2. τυπτός, -η, -ον, (*requiring*) *to be struck*, like the Participle in *dus* in Latin.

XIX.—CONJUGATION OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are the same as in the Passive Voice. The following three tenses are peculiar to the Middle Voice.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Future, *I shall strike myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τύφομαι	τύψει (or -η)	τύπεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύπονται

2. First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύφατο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυφάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυφάσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυφάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύφοντο

3. Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπόμεθον	ἐτύπεσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπόμεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψαι	τυφάσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψασθον	τυφάσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψασθε	τυφάσθωσαν, or τυφάσθων

2. Second Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπού	τυπέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπέσθον	τυπέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν, or τυπέσθων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφώμαι	τύφη	τύφηται
<i>Dual.</i> τυφώμεθον	τύφησθον	τύφησθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφώμεθα	τύφησθε	τύφονται

2. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπωμαι	τύπη	τύπηται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπώμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπώμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφούμην	τύφωιο	τύφωιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυφούμεθον	τύφωισθον	τυφώισθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφούμεθα	τύφωισθε	τύφωιντο

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφάιμην	τύφαιο	τύφαιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυφάιμεθον	τύφαισθον	τυφάισθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφάιμεθα	τύφαισθε	τύφαιντο

3. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυποίμην	τύποιο	τύποιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυποίμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυποίμεθα	τύποισθε	τύποιντο

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Future τυφέσθαι
2. First Aorist τυφασθαι
3. Second Aorist . . . τυπέσθαι

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Future τυφόμενος, -η, -ον
2. First Aorist τυφάμενος, -η, -ον
3. Second Aorist . . . τυπόμενος, -η, -ον.

Obs.—The Future Middle of certain verbs is used as a Future Passive also.

XX.—CONJUGATION OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

1. τιμά-ω, *I honour.*

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάεις	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ, -ει	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάει	τιμᾷ	τιμάεται	τιμᾶται
	D. 1			τιμάομεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	P. 1	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάομεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμᾶνσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμᾶνται	τιμῶνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην
	2	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμῃς	ἐτιμάον	ἐτιμῶ
	3	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμᾳ	ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο
	D. 1			ἐτιμαόμεθον	ἐτιμῶμεθον
	2	ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον
	3	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐτιμάεσθην	ἐτιμᾶσθην
	P. 1	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμαόμεθα	ἐτιμῶμεθα
	2	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε
	3	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο
Imperative.	S. 2	τίμαε	τίμᾳ	τιμάον	τιμῶ
	3	τιμάετω	τιμάτω	τιμάεσθω	τιμάσθω
	D. 2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετων	τιμάτων	τιμάεσθων	τιμάσθων
	P. 2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμᾶντων τιμάετωσαν	τιμῶντων τιμάτωσαν	τιμάεσθων τιμάεσθωσαν	τιμᾶσθων τιμᾶσθωσαν

τιμά-ω, *I honour* (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Subjunctive.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	τιμάηται	τιμᾶται
	D. 1			τιμαῶμεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον
	P. 1	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμαῶμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάησθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται
Optative.	S. 1	τιμάσμι (-αοίην	τιμῶμι -ῶην)*	τιμαοίμην	τιμῶμην
	2	τιμάοις (-αοίης	τιμῶς -ῶης)	τιμάοιο	τιμῶο
	3	τιμάοι (-αοίῃ	τιμῶ -ῶῃ)	τιμάοιτο	τιμῶτο
	D. 1			τιμαοίμεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάοιτον (-αοίητον	τιμῶτον -ῶητον)	τιμάοισθον	τιμῶσθον
	3	τιμαοίτην (-αοιήτην	τιμῶτην -ῶήτην)	τιμαοίστην	τιμῶστην
	P. 1	τιμαοίμεν (-αοιήμεν	τιμῶμεν -ῶήμεν)	τιμαοίμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάοιτε (-αοιήτε	τιμῶτε -ῶήτε)	τιμάοισθε	τιμῶσθε
	3	τιμάοιεν (-αοιήσαν	τιμῶεν -ῶήσαν)	τιμάοιντο	τιμῶντο
Infim.		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν	τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
Parti- ciple.		τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενος	τιμῶμενος
		τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμαομένη	τιμῶμένη
		τιμάον	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενον	τιμῶμενον

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

2. ποιέ-ω, I make.

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέομαι	ποιούμαι
	2	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖς	ποιῇ, -ει	ποιῇ, -εῖ
	3	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖται	ποιεῖται
	D. 1			ποιέμεθον	ποιούμεθον
	2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ποιόμεν	ποιούμεν	ποιόμεθα	ποιούμεθα
	2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιούσι(ν)	ποιούνται	ποιούνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐποιόμην	ἐποιούμην
	2	ἐποίεις	ἐποίεις	ἐποίου	ἐποίου
	3	ἐποίει(ν)	ἐποίει	ἐποιέετο	ἐποιεῖτο
	D. 1			ἐποιέμεθον	ἐποιούμεθον
	2	ἐποιέετον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	3	ἐποιέετην	ἐποιεῖτην	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ἐποιόμεν	ἐποιούμεν	ἐποιόμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
	2	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐποιέεσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
	3	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐποιέοντο	ἐποιούντο
Imperative.	S. 2	ποίεε	ποίει	ποιέου	ποιού
	3	ποιέτω	ποιείτω	ποιέσθω	ποιεῖσθω
	D. 2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετων	ποιεῖτων	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων
	P. 2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέοντων	ποιούντων or ποιέτωσαν	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων or ποιεῖσθωσαν
Subjunctive.	S. 1	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι
	2	ποιήης	ποιῇς	ποιῇ	ποιῇ
	3	ποιῇ	ποιῇ	ποιῇται	ποιῇται
	D. 1			ποιώμεθον	ποιώμεθον
	2	ποιήητον	ποιῇτον	ποιήσθον	ποιῇσθον
	3	ποιήητον	ποιῇτον	ποιήσθον	ποιῇσθον
	P. 1	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεθα	ποιώμεθα
	2	ποιήητε	ποιῇτε	ποιήσθε	ποιῇσθε
	3	ποιώσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	ποιώνται	ποιῶνται

ποιέω, *I make* (continued).

Active.			Passive and Middle.	
Oblative.	S. 1	ποιέομαι (-εοίην -οίην) ¹	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην
	2	ποιέοις (-εοίης -οίης)	ποιεοίο	ποιοίο
	3	ποιέει (-εοίη -οίη)	ποιεοίτο	ποιοίτο
	D. 1	ποιέοιτον (-εοίητον -οίητον)	ποιεοίμεθον	ποιοίμεθον
	2	ποιέοιτον (-εοίητον -οίητον)	ποιεοίσθον	ποιοίσθον
	3	ποιέοιτην (-εοίητην -οίητην)	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην
	P. 1	ποιέοιμεν (-εοίημεν -οίημεν)	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα
	2	ποιέοιτε (-εοίητε -οίητε)	ποιεοίσθε	ποιοίσθε
	3	ποιέοιεν (-εοίησαν -οίησαν)	ποιεοίντο	ποιοίντο
Infinitive.		ποιέειν ποιεῖν	ποιέεσθαι ποιεῖσθαι	
Participle.		ποιέων ποιῶν	ποιεόμενος ποιούμενος	
		ποιέουσα ποιούσα	ποιεομένη ποιουμένη	
		ποιέον ποιούν	ποιεόμενον ποιούμενον	

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

3. δουλο-ω, *I enslave.*

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	δουλόω	δουλῶ	δουλόομαι	δουλοῦμαι
	2	δουλόεις	δουλοῖς	δουλόῃ, -ει	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλόει	δουλοῖ	δουλόεται	δουλοῦται
	D. 1			δουλοόμεθον	δουλοῦμεθον
	2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	P. 1	δουλόομεν	δουλοῦμεν	δουλοόμεθα	δουλοῦμεθα
	2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλόουσι(ν)	δουλοῦσι(ν)	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἔδουλόον	ἔδούλουν	ἔδουλόομην	ἔδουλούμην
	2	ἔδουλόοες	ἔδούλους	ἔδουλόου	ἔδουλοῦ
	3	ἔδουλόει(ν)	ἔδούλου	ἔδουλόετο	ἔδουλοῦτο
	D. 1			ἔδουλοόμεθον	ἔδουλοῦμεθον
	2	ἔδουλόετον	ἔδουλοῦτον	ἔδουλόεσθον	ἔδουλοῦσθον
	3	ἔδουλόετην	ἔδουλούτην	ἔδουλόεσθην	ἔδουλοῦσθην
	P. 1	ἔδουλόομεν	ἔδουλοῖμεν	ἔδουλοόμεθα	ἔδουλοῦμεθα
	2	ἔδουλόετε	ἔδουλοῦτε	ἔδουλόεσθε	ἔδουλοῦσθε
	3	ἔδούλοον	ἔδούλουν	ἔδουλόοντο	ἔδουλοῦντο
Imperative.	S. 2	δούλοε	δούλου	δουλόου	δουλοῦ
	3	δουλόετω	δουλούτω	δουλόεσθω	δουλοῦσθω
	D. 2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλόετων	δουλούτων	δουλόεσθων	δουλοῦσθων
	P. 2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλοόντων	δουλούντων or δουλόετσαν	δουλόεσθων	δουλοῦσθων or δουλοῦσθω- σαν
Subjunctive.	S. 1	δουλόω	δουλῶ	δουλόωμαι	δουλῶμαι
	2	δουλόῃς	δουλοῖς	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ	δουλόηται	δουλώται
	D. 1			δουλωόμεθον	δουλώμεθον
	2	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
	3	δουλόητον	δουλῶταν	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
	P. 1	δουλώωμεν	δουλῶμεν	δουλωόμεθα	δουλῶμεθα
	2	δουλόητε	δουλῶτε	δουλόησθε	δουλῶσθε
	3	δουλώωσι(ν)	δουλῶσι(ν)	δουλώωνται	δουλῶνται

δουλόω, *I enslave* (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Optative.	S. 1	δουλόοιμι (-οοίην -οίην)	δουλοίμι -οίην)	δουλοοίμην	δουλοίμην
	2	δουλόοις (-οοίης -οίης)	δουλοίς -οίης)	δουλόοιο	δουλοῖο
	3	δουλόοι (-οοίῃ -οίῃ)	δουλοί -οίῃ)	δουλόοιτο	δουλοῖτο
	D. 1			δουλοοίμεθον	δουλοίμεθον
	2	δουλόοιτον (-οοίητον -οίητον)	δουλοῖτον -οίητον)	δουλόοισθον	δουλοῖσθον
	3	δουλοοίτην (-οοιήτην -οιήτην)	δουλοῖτην -οιήτην)	δουλοοίστην	δουλοῖστην
	P. 1	δουλόοιμεν (-οοίημεν -οίημεν)	δουλοῖμεν -οίημεν)	δουλοοίμεθα	δουλοίμεθα
	2	δουλόοιτε (-οοίητε -οίητε)	δουλοῖτε -οίητε)	δουλόοισθε	δουλοῖσθε
	3	δουλόοιεν (-οοίησαν -οίησαν)	δουλοῖεν -οίησαν)	δουλόοιντο	δουλοῖντο
Infin.		δουλόειν	δουλοῦν	δουλόεσθαι	δουλοῦσθαι
Participle.		δουλόων δουλόουσα δούλων	δουλῶν δουλοῦσα δύλουν	δουλοόμενος δουλοομένη δουλοόμενον	δουλούμενος δουλουμένη δουλούμενον

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

I. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LABIALS, π, β, φ.

Stem τυπ.		Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτομαι	τύπτειν	τύπτον
	Imp.	τύψον	τύψον	τύψω	τύψομαι	τύψειν	τύψων
	Fut.	ἐτύψα	τέτυφε	τετύφω	τετύφομαι	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
	Aor. 1.	τέτυφα					
	Perf. 1.	ἔτετύφευ					
	Plup. 1.	τέτυκα	τέτυπε	τετύπω	τετύπομαι	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
	Perf. 2.	ἔτετύπευ					
	Plup. 2.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύπω	τύπομαι	τυπῶν	τυπών
	Aor. 2.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Passive.	Pres.	ἐτυπτόμην					
	Imp.	τέτυγμαι	τέτυφο	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετύφθαι	τετυγμένος
	Perf.	ἔτετύγμαι					
	Plup.	ἔτετύγμαι					
	Fut. 1.	τυφθήσομαι				τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθήσόμενος
	Fut. 2.	τυπήσομαι				τυπήσεσθαι	τυπήσόμενος
	Fut. 3.	τετυφώμαι				τετυφείσθαι	τετυφώμενος
	Aor. 1.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
	Aor. 2.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπῶ	τυπείην	τυπήναι	τυπείς
Middle.	Fut.	τύφωμαι	τύφαι	τύφωμαι	τυφώμην	τύφασθαι	τυφώμενος
	Aor. 1.	ἐτυφάμην			τυφάμην	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
	Aor. 2.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τύπομαι	τυποίμην	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τυπτός. 2. τυπτός.

II. CLASS. TENSES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—GUTTURALS, κ, γ, χ.

Stem πλεκ.	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres. Imp.	πλέκε	πλέκω	πλέκοιμι	πλέκειν	πλέκων
	Fut.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 1.	πλέξα	πеплэкω	πλέξαιμι	πеплехέναι	πλέξας
	Perf. 1.	πέπλεχα		πеплэкωμι		πеплехώς
	Plup. 1.	ἐπέπλεχα				πеплехώς
	Perf. 2.	ἐπέπλεκεν				πеплехώς
	Plup. 2.	ἐπέπλεκα	πеплэкω	πеплэкωμι	πеплаκέναι	πеплаκώς
	Aor. 2.	ἐπλάκεν		πλάκοιμι	πλακεῖν	πλακόν
Passive.	Pres. Imp.	πλέκομαι	πλέκομαι	πλεκοίμην	πλέεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
	Perf.	πέπλεξομαι	πеплεξόμενος ὃ	πеплεγμένος εἶην	πеплэхθαι	πеплεγμένος
	Plup.	ἐπέπλεγμα	πλεχθήσομαι	πλεχθήσοιμην	πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθιγόμενος
	Fut. 1.	ἐπепλεγμην		πλακισθίμην	πλακισέσθαι	πλακισόμενος
	Fut. 2.	πλεχθήσομαι		πеплεξοίμην	πеплэξέσθαι	πеплεξόμενος
	Fut. 3.	πепλέξομαι		πλεχθείην	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθείς
	Aor. 1.	ἐπλέχθην	πλεχθῶ	πλεξοίμην	πλεξέσθαι	πλεξόμενος
	Aor. 2.	ἐπλάκην		πλεξάμην	πλεξασθαι	πλεξάμενος
Middle.	Fut.	πλέξομαι	πλέξομαι	πλακοίμην	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
	Aor. 1.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλεξασθαι	πλεξάμενος	πλεξάμενος	πλεξάμενος
Aor. 2.	ἐπλακοίμην	πλεξάμενος		πλεξάμενος	πλεξάμενος	πλεξάμενος

Verbal Adjectives: 1. πλεκτός. 2. πλεκτός.

TENSES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—DENTALS, τ, δ, θ.

III. CLASS.

St. πρῶτ, πρῶτ.	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.						
Pres.	πείθω	πείθε	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθειν	πείθων
Imp.	ἐπειθόν	πείσον	πείσω	πείσοιμι	πείσειν	πείσων
Aor. 1.	ἐπεισα	πέπεικε	πέπεικω	πέπέκοιμι	πεπεικέναι	πέπεικας
Perf. 1.	ἐπεπείκειν	πέπεικε	πέπεικω	πέπέκοιμι	πεπεικέναι	πεπεικός
Plup. 2.	ἐπεπείκειν	πέπεικε	πέπεικω	πέπέκοιμι	πεπεικέναι	πεπεικός
Aor. 2.	ἐπείθην	πείθην	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθειν	πείθων
Passive.						
Pres.	πείδομαι	πείθω	πείδομαι	πείδοιην	πείσθαι	πείδόμενος
Imp.	ἐπειθόην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Perf.	ἐπεπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Fut. 1.	ἐπείσομαι	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Fut. 2.	ἐπείσομαι	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Fut. 3.	ἐπείσομαι	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Aor. 1.	ἐπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Aor. 2.	ἐπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Middle.						
Fut.	ἐπείσομαι	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Aor. 1.	ἐπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Aor. 2.	ἐπείσθην	πέπεισο	πέπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος

Verbal Adjectives: 1. πειστός. 2. πειστέος.

IV. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FOURTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LIQUIDS, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Stem σπερ.	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.	
Active.	Pres. } Imp. } Fut. } Aor. 1. } Perf. 1. } Plup. 1. } Perf. 2. } Plup. 2. } Aor. 2. }	σπείρε σπείρον ἔσπαρκε ἔσπορε σπάρω σπάρω ἑσπάρω ἑσπόρω σπάρω	σπείρω σπείρω ἑσπάρω ἑσπόρω σπάρω	σπείρωμι σπείρωμι ἑσπάρκωμι ἑσπόρωμι σπάρωμι	σπείρωμι σπείρωμι ἑσπάρκωμι ἑσπόρωμι σπάρωμι	σπείρειν σπερῶν σπείραι ἑσπαρκεῖν ἑσπορέναι σπαρῶν	σπείρων σπερῶν σπείρις ἑσπαρκός ἑσπορός σπαρῶν
	Pres. } Imp. } Perf. } Plup. } Fut. 1. } Fut. 2. } Aor. 1. } Aor. 2. }	σπείρου ἑσπαρσο σπάρητι σπάρηθι	σπείρωμαι ἑσπαρμένος ὦ σπαρῶ σπαρῶ	σπείρωμαι ἑσπαρμένος εἶην σπαρβήσομαι σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ	σπείρωμαι ἑσπαρμένος εἶην σπαρβήσομαι σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ	σπείρωμαι ἑσπαρμένος σπαρβήσομαι σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ	σπείρων ἑσπαρμένος σπαρβήσομαι σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ σπαρβήσῃ
	Fut. } Aor. 1. } Aor. 2. }	σπείρωμαι ἑσπαρῶμαι ἑσπαρῶμαι	σπείρωμαι σπάρωμαι	σπείρωμαι σπάρωμαι	σπείρωμαι σπάρωμαι	σπείρωμαι σπάρωμαι	σπείρων σπάρω σπάρω

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have no Future 3.

Verbal Adjectives: 1. σπαρτός. 2. σπαρτός.

V. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FIFTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—1. VOWELS UNCONTRACTED.

Stem λυ.	Indirect.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particp.
Active.	λύω } λύνω } λύσω } λύστω } λέλυσκα } ἐλέλυκεν }	λύε λύσον λέλυσκε	λύω λύστω λελύστω	λύομαι λύσομαι λελύκομαι	λύειν λύσειν λύσαι λελύκηναι λύσθαι λελύσθαι λυθῆναι λυσάμενος λελυγμένος λυθησόμενος λελυγόμενος λυθείς λυσόμενος λυσάμενος	λύων λύων λύσας λελυκώς λυόμενος λελυγμένος λυθησόμενος λελυγόμενος λυθείς λυσόμενος λυσάμενος
Passive.	λύομαι } λύνομαι } λελύμαι } ἐλελύμαι } λυθήσομαι } λελύσσομαι } λυθήσονται } ἐλύθη	λύου λύυστο λυθήτω	λύομαι λελυμένος ὦ λυθῶ	λυοίμην λελυμένος εἶην λυθησοίμην λελυγσοίμην λυθείην λυσοίμην λυσάμην	λύεσθαι λελύσθαι λυθῆναι λυσάσθαι λυθῆναι λυσάσθαι λυσάσθαι	λυόμενος λελυγμένος λυθησόμενος λελυγόμενος λυθείς λυσόμενος λυσάμενος
Middle.	λύομαι } λύνομαι } λελύμαι } ἐλελύμαι } λυθήσομαι } λελύσσομαι } λυθήσονται } ἐλύθη	λύσαι λύστω	λύσομαι λύσσομαι	λυσοίμην λυσάμην	λυσάσθαι λυσάσθαι	λυσόμενος λυσάμενος

Verbal Adjectives: 1. λυτός. 2. λυτός.

Verbs of the Fifth Class have no Second Perfects, Second Aorists, or Second Futures.

V. CLASS.

UNCONTRACTED TENSES

		Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.
Active.	Fut.	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτίμησα ἐποίησα ἐδούλωσα	τίμησον ποίησον δούλωσον	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω
	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	τετίμηκε πεποίηκε δεδούλωκε	τετιμήκω πεποιήκω δεδουλώκω
	Plup.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἔτεποίηκειν ἔτεδουλώκειν		
Passive.	Perf.	τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδούλωμαι	τετίμησο πεποίησο δεδούλωσο	τετιμημένος ὦ πεποιημένος ὦ δεδουλωμένος ὦ
	Plup.	ἔτετιμήμην ἔτεποίημην ἔτεδουλώμην		
	Fut. 1.	τιμηθήσομαι ποιηθήσομαι δουλωθήσομαι		
	Fut. 2.	τιμήσομαι ποιήσομαι δουλώσομαι	τιμήθητι ποιήθητι δουλώθητι	τιμηθῶ ποιηθῶ δουλωθῶ
	Fut. 3.	τετιμήσομαι τεποίησομαι τεδουλώσομαι		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην		
Middle.	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμησάμην ἐποίησάμην ἐδουλασάμην	τίμησαι ποίησαι δούλωσαι	τιμήσωμαι ποιήσωμαι δουλώσωμαι

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τιμητός
2. τιμητέος

CONTRACTED VERBS. (For Contracted Tenses, see pp. 71-76.)

Optat.	Inf.	Partic.
τιμήσοιμι ποιήσοιμι δουλώσοιμι τιμήσαιμι ποιήσαιμι δουλώσαιμι	τιμήσειν ποιήσειν δουλώσειν τιμήσαι ποιήσαι δουλώσαι	τιμήσων ποιήσων δουλώσων τιμήσας ποιήσας δουλώσας
τετιμήκοιμι πεποιήκοιμι δεδουλώκοιμι	τετιμηκέναι πεποιηκέναι δεδουλωκέναι	τετιμηκώς πεποιηκώς δεδουλωκώς
τετιμημένος εἶην πεποιημένος εἶην δεδουλωμένος εἶην	τετιμηθῆναι πεποιηθῆναι δεδουλωθῆναι	τετιμημένος πεποιημένος δεδουλωμένος
τιμηθησοίμην ποιηθησοίμην δουλωθησοίμην τιμησοίμην ποιησοίμην δουλωσοίμην τετιμησοίμην πεποιησοίμην δεδουλωσοίμην τιμηθείην ποιηθείην δουλωθείην	τιμηθήσεσθαι ποιηθήσεσθαι δουλωθήσεσθαι τιμήσεσθαι ποιήσεσθαι δουλώσεσθαι τετιμήσεσθαι πεποιήσεσθαι δεδουλώσεσθαι τιμηθῆναι ποιηθῆναι δουλωθῆναι	τιμηθσόμενος ποιηθσόμενος δουλωθσόμενος τιμησόμενος ποιησόμενος δουλωσόμενος τετιμησόμενος πεποιησόμενος δεδουλωσόμενος τιμηθείς ποιηθείς δουλωθείς
τιμησαίμην ποιησαίμην δουλωσαίμην	τιμήσασθαι ποιήσασθαι δουλώσασθαι	τιμησάμενος ποιησάμενος δουλωσάμενος

XXI.—EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment, and changing ω into $\omicron\nu$: as, Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I strike*; Imp. $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, *I was striking*; Pres. $\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omega$, *I lead*; Imp. $\eta\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, *I was leading*.

The AUGMENT is prefixed to all the Historical Tenses (see p. 54) of the Indicative. It is,

1. *Syllabic*, that is, with the syllable ϵ prefixed when the verb begins with a consonant: as, $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

2. *Temporal*, that is, with the initial vowel lengthened, when the verb begins with a vowel: as, $\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$.

NOTE 1. In the *Temporal Augment* α is lengthened into η ; ϵ into η , and sometimes into $\epsilon\iota$; \omicron into ω ; ι and υ into ι and υ .

NOTE 2. In verbs compounded with a preposition the Augment is inserted between the preposition and the verb; and the final vowel of the preposition is elided: as, Pres. $\alpha\pi\omicron\text{-}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$, *I flee away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, *I was fleeing away*; Pres. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\alpha\gamma\omega$, *I lead away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$, *I was leading away*.

EXERCISE XXXV.

The Indicative and Imperative Moods.

RULE 18.—The Prepositions in Greek govern either the Genitive, or the Dative, or the Accusative case. As a general rule Prepositions signifying *motion from* govern the Genitive; those signifying *motion to* govern the Accusative; and those signifying *rest* or *proximity* govern the Dative. Hence in the following exercise $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *to*, governs the Accusative.

Α.—1. $\epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\iota\rho\omega\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \alpha\upsilon\delta\rho\alpha$. 2. $\alpha\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ \epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\iota\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \alpha\upsilon\delta\rho\alpha$.
Β. $\eta\ \omicron\delta\delta\omicron\varsigma\ \pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \tau\eta\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota$. 4. $\Delta\upsilon\omicron\ \omicron\delta\delta\omega\ \pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \tau\eta\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu\ \xi\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 5. $\beta\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\ \alpha\rho\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\nu\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 6. $\omicron\iota\ \pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\iota\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\nu\varsigma\ \phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\text{-}$

τόνων. 7. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρου φροντίζτω. 8. Πατήρ τε καὶ μήτηρ πρόνοιαν ἔχων τῆς τῶν τέκνων παιδείας. 9. Ὅτε οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπληστίαζον, οἱ Βάρβαροι ἀπέφευγον. 10. Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ποτὲ ἐστasiaζέτην.

1. You hate a wicked man. 2. All of you (*say ye all*) hate wicked men. 3. The roads lead to the city. 4. Two oxen were drawing the plough. 5. Let the citizen guard the laws. 6. Let companions care for companions. 7. Let the fathers have forethought for the education (*gen.*) of the children. 8. The citizens were guarding the laws. 9. When the Persians were drawing-near, the citizens fled away. 10. All of us (*say we all*) were at variance once-upon-a-time.

φροντίζω, *to care for*, governs the Genitive case.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

RULE 19.—In sentences expressing an object or purpose introduced by the conjunctions *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *in order that*, *that*, the *Subjunctive* is used when the preceding sentence has a *Principal* tense (see p. 54), and the *Optative* when the preceding sentence has an *Historical* tense: as,

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν, *the shepherd rears dogs, in order that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας ἔτρεφεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν, *the shepherd was rearing dogs, in order that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

Obs.—The *Subjunctive Mood* is characterised by the long vowel between the Stem and the ending: as *τύπτ-ω-μεν*, *τύπτ-η-τε*. It has the endings of the *Principal Tenses*. The *Optative Mood* is characterised by the vowel *ι*, which generally becomes a diphthong with other vowels: as, *τύπτ-οι-μεν*. It has the endings of the *Historical Tenses*, with the exception of the 1 Pers. Sing.

The Preposition *ἀπό*, *from*, governs the Genitive case.

B.—1. κύνας τρέφομεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν. 2. κύνας ἔτρεφομεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν. 3. Ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥάδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 4. Ὁ

παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ρόδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 5. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 6. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 7. μὴ φεύγωμεν,* ὃ ἑταῖροι, ἀλλὰ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκωμεν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 8. Τισσαφέρνης διέβαλλε τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει† αὐτῷ. 9. ἀποτρέπετε,‡ ὦ θεοί, τὸ δεινὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν. 10. εὖ λέγουσιν, ἵνα τὴν δόξαν τῆς ἀρετῆς λαμβάνωσιν.

1. He speaks well, in-order-that he may obtain the reputation of valour. 2. He spoke well, in-order-that he might obtain the reputation of valour. 3. The shepherds rear dogs, in-order-that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 4. The shepherds reared dogs, in-order-that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 5. The children bring roses to the fathers in-order-that they may rejoice. 6. The children brought roses to the fathers, in-order-that they might rejoice. 7. Let us not obtain the reputation of cowardice. 8. Tissaphernes was calumniating Cyrus to the king, (saying) that he was plotting-against him. 9. May God avert the danger from you. 10. May the gods avert the danger from you.

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive to denote mutual encouragement: *let us not flee*.

† ἐπιβουλεύω, *to plot against*, governs the Dative case.

‡ On the use of the Optative expressing a wish, see Rule 16, p. 56.

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

RULE 20.—The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, ἐθέλω τρέφειν ἵππους, *I wish to rear horses*.

RULE 21.—The article with the participle is frequently to be translated by *he who, that which*: as, ὁ καλῶς πράττων, *he who does well*.

C.—1. οὐ χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ κύνας τρέφειν. 2. οἱ παλαιοὶ σελήην ἐνόμιζον θεὸν εἶναι. 3. Κρήτες τοὺς παῖδας ἐκέλευον τοὺς νόμους μανθάνειν. 4. τῷ καλῶς πράττοντι πᾶσα γῆ πατρίς ἐστίν. 5. χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πρὸς γαστέρα λέγειν ὅσα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. 6. "Ἠδιστος θάνατός ἐστι ξυμβήσκειν θνήσκουσι φίλοις. 7. Ἔστιν ἡ προμηθία καὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ τῷ κλύοντι σύμμαχος. 8. οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι θάπτονται τοὺς νεκροὺς ταριχεύοντες. 9. οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι θάπτονται τοὺς νεκροὺς καίοντες. 10. Κῦρος ἱππεύειν μανθάνων ἔχαιρεν.

1. It is very difficult to rear horses. 2. It is difficult to admire this man. 3. It is difficult to bear (φέρω) all these-things. 4. The

ancients considered the sun to be a god. 5. The father ordered the boy to learn the laws. 6. To those who do well (*use participle*) every land is a native-land. 7. The most pleasant death is to die-along-with a friend (*who is*) dying. 8. The boys rejoiced (*at*) learning to ride. 9. Forethought is an ally both to those-who speak (*use participle*), and to those-who hear (*use participle*). 10. The Egyptians bury the dead (*by*) embalming, and the Romans (*by*) burning.

The Stem of the Verb is frequently strengthened in the Present Tense.

1. In Labial Stems τ is frequently added in the Present: as Stem $\tau\upsilon\pi$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I strike*.

2. In Guttural Stems the Guttural Mute is frequently changed into $\sigma\sigma$ or $\tau\tau$: as Stem $\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$, or $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I arrange*.

3. In Dental Stems the Dental Mute frequently becomes ζ : as Stem $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta$, Pres. $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$, *I explain*.

4. In Liquid Stems, those ending in λ frequently have the λ repeated: as Stem $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$, Pres. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, *I announce*; those ending in ν or ρ have the preceding vowel lengthened: as, Stem $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, Pres. $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, *I distinguish*; Stem $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$, Pres. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$, *I sow*.

It is important to recollect this strengthening of the Present tense, as all the tenses, except the Imperfect, are formed from the Stem of the verb, and not from the Present tense.

2. THE FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The Future is formed by adding $\sigma\omega$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\omega$, *I shall loose*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$. The First Aorist is formed by prefixing the Augment and adding $\sigma\alpha$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, *I loosed*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$.

RULE 22.—The particle $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ denotes a condition either expressed or understood.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

- A.—1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολύσουσιν. 2. Ὁ χρηστός ἄνθρωπος καὶ* τοῖς ἐγγόνοις φυτεύσει. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλε τοῖς πολίταις, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. 4. Ἀχιλλεύς Ἀγαμέμνονι ἐμήνισεν. 5. Πρὶν ἂν ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἀκούσῃς, μὴ δικάζεις. 6. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιὰς κατέλυσαν. 7. Τίς ἂν πιστεύσειε ψεύστη; 8. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύσειαν. 9. Ἀκουσόν μου, ὦ φίλε. 10. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρω πιστευσάτω.

1. You will free the city from the enemies. 2. Good men will plant also for their descendants. 3. Achilles and Agamemnon were angry-with (dual) one another. 4. Judge not (pl.), before you have heard the account of both. 5. Thou canst not trust (opt. with ἄν) a liar. 6. Hear me, O friends! 7. Friends should trust (imperat.) friends. 8. The enemies will plot-against the army. 9. The enemies plotted-against the armies. 10. The Lacedæmonians destroyed the city.

Also.

Stems ending in a Mute.

The following rules must be borne in mind:—

1. πς, βς, φς become ψ: hence *τύψω, I will strike*; *ἔτυψα, I struck* (instead of τυπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-σα).
2. κς, γς, χς become ξ: hence *λέξω, I will speak*; *ἔλεξα, I spoke* (instead of λεγ-σω, ἐ-λεγ-σα).
3. τς, δς, θς become ς: hence *φράσω, I will explain*; *ἔφρασα, I explained* (instead of φραδ-σω, ἐ-φραδ-σα).

The Preposition *eis*, *into*, *to*, governs the Accusative.

- B.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται φυλάξουσιν τὴν πόλιν. 2. πᾶν σοι φράσω. 3. οὐδεὶς σε βλάψει. 4. ὁ θάνατός σε τῶν κακῶν ἀπαλλάξει. 5. ὡς ἀληθὴ ὄντα λέξω σοι, ἃ μέλλω λέγειν. 6. πέμψον τινὰ ἡμῖν ἄγγελον. 7. Σοφοκλῆς ἔγραψε δράματα ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα. 8. οὐδεὶς ἐκῶν ἂν ἑαυτὸν βλάψει. 9. οἱ πολῖται τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἔθασαν. 10. Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῦρ κλέψας ἐκόμισεν εἰς ἀνθρώπους.

1. He will guard the city. 2. We will explain to you everything. 3. The sophists will injure you. 4. Death delivered the

men from evils. 5. We will tell you as being true (the things) which we are-about to say. 6. The general sent a messenger to you. 7. The poet will write seven dramas. 8. The sons willingly (use adjective) would not injure themselves (*án* with opt.). 9. The king will bury the bones of the poet in the city. 10. The young-men having stolen the crowns carried (them) into the temple.

Liquid Stems, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

In the Future of Liquid Stems *σω* is added to the Stem by means of the connecting vowel *ε*: but *σ* disappears between the two vowels, and *εω* is contracted into *ω*: hence *ἀγγελ-έ-σω* = *ἀγγελ-έω* = *ἀγγελῶ* (the last being the ordinary form), *I will announce*, from Stem *ἀγγελ*. Pres. *ἀγγέλλω*. *ἀγγελῶ*, being a contraction, is thus conjugated:

<i>Sing.</i> ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελεῖς	ἀγγελεῖ
<i>Dual.</i>	ἀγγελεῖτον	ἀγγελεῖτον
<i>Plur.</i> ἀγγελοῦμεν	ἀγγελεῖτε	ἀγγελοῦσι.

In the First Aorist *α* only is added (instead of *σα*); but compensation is made for the omission of *σ* by lengthening the preceding vowel of the Stem: as *ἡγγειλ-α*, *I announced*, from Stem *ἡγγελ*, Pres. *ἡγγέλλω*: *ἔσπειρ-α*, *I sowed*, from Stem *σπερ*, Pres. *σπείρ-ω*: *ἔσήμην-α*, *I gave a signal*, from Stem, *σημαῖν*, Pres. *σημαίν-ω*.

C.—1. Ἐπαρεῖς τὸν πατρῶον οἶκον. 2. Σπερῶ γίαις, ὁ δὲ θεὸς αὐξήσιν παρέξει. 3. Ἐγὼ οὐτ' ἐμαντὸν οὔτε σ' ἀλγυνῶ. 4. Οὐκ ἐγὼ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος. 5. Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῆρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 6. Σακράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκτειναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 7. Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ διακρίναι τὸν κόλακα καὶ τὸν φίλον. 8. τὰς δυστυχίας κρύπτε, ἵνα μὴ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐφράνης. 9. Χαλεπῶς ἂν ἐγὼ δουλείαν ὑπομείναιμι. 10. Οἱ τοῦ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐταῖροι ἔκτειναν τὰς βοῦς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος.

1. The son will raise his (*say* the) paternal house. 2. We will sow the fields, but the gods will grant the increase. 3. We will pain neither ourselves nor you. 4. We will not kill you, but the laws of the city (will). 5. The soldiers seize the general, intending-

to-kill him (*use* ὡς with fut. participle). 6. The Athenians will kill Socrates, the wise (man). 7. The citizens did not distinguish the flatterers and the friends. 8. With-difficulty should we submit-to slavery. 9. The companions of Ulysses will kill the oxen of Apollo. 10. He concealed his (*say* the) misfortunes, in order that he might not gladden his enemies.

3. FIRST PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

REDUPLICATION is the characteristic of all the Perfect Tenses, and is retained through all the moods and participles. In verbs compounded with prepositions, it is put, like the Augment, between the preposition and the verb.

In verbs beginning with a consonant, Reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the Stem with *ε*: as λέ-λυ-κα, *I have loosed*, from Stem λυ, Pres. λύ-ω.

An aspirate at the beginning of a word is represented by the corresponding tenuis: as, τέ-θυ-κα, *I have sacrificed*, from Stem θυ, Pres.θύω.

In verbs beginning with two consonants, or a double consonant, or with *ρ*, *ε* only is used for the Reduplication: as, ἔ-σταλ-κα, *I have sent*, from Stem στελ, Pres. στέλλω: ἐ-ζήτη-κα, *I have sought*, from Stem ζητε, Pres. ζητέω: ἔ-ρριψ-α, *I have thrown*, from Stem ριψ, Pres. ρίπτω. (Note that the *ρ* is doubled.) But a mute and a liquid (*λ, μ, ν, ρ*) are regarded as one consonant, and hence verbs beginning with a mute followed by a liquid take the reduplication: as, γέ-γραφ-α, *I have written*, from Stem γραφ, Pres. γράπτω.

In verbs beginning with a vowel the initial vowel is lengthened as in the Temporal Augment: as, ὤρθω-κα, *I have raised up*, from Stem ὀρθο, Pres. ὀρθόω.

The *First Perfect* is formed by prefixing the Reduplication, and adding *κα* or *ᾱ*. 1. *κα* is added to

Stems ending in vowels, the dental mutes, and the liquids: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
λέ-λυ-κα, <i>I have loosened</i>	λυ	λύω
ἤνυ-κα, <i>I have accomplished</i>	άνυτ	άνύτω
πέ-πει-κα, <i>I have persuaded</i>	πειθ, or πιῖθ	πείθω
πέ-φρα-κα, <i>I have explained</i>	φράδ	φράζω
ἤγγελ-κα, <i>I have announced</i>	άγγελ	άγγέλλω
ἔ-σπαρ-κα, <i>I have sown</i>	σπερ	σπείρω.

NOTE.—Stems ending in a dental mute drop the dental before κα.

2. *ά* is added to Stems ending in the labial and guttural mutes: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
τέ-τυφα, <i>I have struck</i>	τυπ	τύπτω
λέ-λειφα, <i>I have poured</i>	λειβ	λείβω
γέ-γραφα, <i>I have written</i>	γραφ	γράφω
πέ-πλεχα, <i>I have woven</i>	πλεκ	πλέκω
τέ-ταχα, <i>I have arranged</i>	ταγ	τάσσω
βέ-βρεχα, <i>I have wetted</i>	βρεχ	βρέχω.

The FIRST PLUPERFECT is formed from the First Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *a* into *ειν*: as *έ-λε-λύ-κειν, I had loosed*; *έ-τε-τύφειν, I had struck*.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

- A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολελύκασιν. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν. 3. Φερεκύδης οὐδενὶ θεῷ τέθυκε. 4. Νέος πεφυκὼς πολλὰ χρηστὰ μάνθανε. 5. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφήτευκεν. 6. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 7. Μῆδεia τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκὺia ἔχαιρεν. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιῶς κατελέλυκεσαν. 9. Σαρδανάπαλος σπολὴν γυναικείαν ἐνεδεδύκει. 10. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον. 11. Ἀλέξανδρος πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐκεκυριεύκει.

1. The soldiers had delivered the city from the enemies. 2. The enemies had murdered fifty citizens. 3. The prophet had prophesied well the future (n. pl.). 4. They have brought up their (*say* the) children well. 5. Medea has murdered her (*say* the) children. 6. The Lacedæmonians have destroyed Plateæ. 7. The men have put-on women's (*use* adj.) robes. 8. We admired the woman who-had-put-on (*use* participle) a beautiful robe. 9. The general has become master of much property (*say* many things). 10. The soldiers having murdered the citizens rejoiced.

Stems ending in a Labial or Guttural Mute.

B.—1. ὁ παῖς τὸν ὄνον τέτυφε. 2. οἱ παῖδες τὸν ὄνον ἐτετύφεσαν. 3. οἱ φιλόσοφοι καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον ἐγεγράφεσαν. 4. ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐγεγράφει. 5. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ μέλλον κεκάλυφεν. 6. ὁ στρατηγὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἐτέταξε. 7. οἱ πόλεμοι τὰς τάξεις τεταράχασιν. 8. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὄνομα τῆς Ἀγησιλάου θυγατρὸς οὐ γέγραφε. 9. ὁ φιλόσοφος καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον γέγραπεν. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τὴν ἐαυτῶν γνῶμην τῷ τῆς πόλεως νόμῳ ὑποτετάχασιν.

1. The boys have struck the ass. 2. The two-boys had struck the ass. 3. The two-philosophers have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) old-age. 4. The sophists have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) virtue. 5. The gods have concealed the future from men. 6. The generals had posted the soldiers in Thermopylæ. 7. The Athenians had thrown into confusion the ranks of the enemies. 8. The good citizens had subordinated their own opinion to the law of the state.

Stems ending in a Dental Mute or a Liquid.

C.—1. Τὸν ἐν Κρήτῃ λαβύρινθον κατεσκευάκει Δαίδαλος. 2. Ἐπιμελῶς οἱ θεοὶ πάντα κατεσκευάκασιν. 3. Ὅμηρον μάλιστα τεθαυμάκαμεν. 4. Ἀπέσταλκά σοι τόνδε τὸν λόγον δῶρον. 5. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολλὰς ναῦς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀπεστάλκεσαν. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας πολλάκις σεσώκασιν. 7. ὁ μάντις τοὺς τρισχίλιους δαρείκους διεσεσώκει. 8. ὁ κήρυξ τὴν νίκην τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἤγγελε. 9. τείχος τετειχίκασιν. 10. ἐπὶ τραγῳδίᾳ Σοφοκλέα μάλιστα τεθαύμακας.

1. Dædalus has prepared the labyrinth in Crete. 2. The gods had carefully prepared all-things. 3. They have admired Homer most-of-all. 4. The Greeks had admired Sophocles most-of-all in

(ἐπί with Dat.) tragedy. 5. We have sent to you this discourse (as) a gift. 6. We had sent to you these discourses (as) gifts. 7. We have saved the other citizens. 8. The prophets had kept-safe the two-thousand darics. 9. The heralds had announced the victory to the Lacedæmonians. 10. The citizens had fortified the walls.

4. SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT, AND SECOND AORIST TENSES.

. The Second Perfect does not differ in meaning from the First Perfect, nor the Second Aorist from the First Aorist. But the Second Aorist and Second Perfect belong to Root verbs (that is, verbs containing the simple root), and are the older and rarer forms. Hence all derivative verbs have only the First Aorist and First Perfect.

The SECOND AORIST is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment and adding *ον*: as ἔ-λιπ-ον, *I left*, Stem λιπ, Pres. λείπω.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔφυγον. 2. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπέφυγον εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 3. Ἔργον ἐστὶ λύπην ἐκφυγεῖν. 4. Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν. 5. Σπαρτιάταις αἰσχρὸν ἦν ἐκ μάχης φυγεῖν. 6. Ἡ μέλιττα τὸ κέντρον ἀποβαλοῦσα ἀποθνήσκει. 7. Ἀποφύγετε τὸν φθόνον. 8. Ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.* 9. Μάλιστα φυλάττετε τοὺς νόμους, οὓς ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι κατέλιπον. 10. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν.

1. The enemies fled into the city. 2. Those who-dwell (use pres. part.) in this city escaped into Attica. 3. The two-generals lost their (say the) army (στρατός). 4. It is disgraceful for a general to lose his (say the) army. 5. Bees having lost their stings die. 6. The general having lost his army fled from the battle. 7. May you escape (sing.) envy. 8. The Athenians invaded (εἰσβάλλω followed by εἰς) Peloponnesus. 9. The Athenians having

* ἄγω has a reduplicated Second Aorist, ἤγαγον.

invaded Peloponnesus fled from the battle. 10. We maintain (*say* guard) virtue, which our (*say* the) ancestors bequeathed (*say* left-behind) to us.

The SECOND PERFECT is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *a*, but the vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened: as, λέ-λοιπ-α, *I have left*, from Stem λιλ, Pres. λείπ-ω; πέ-φευγ-α, *I have fled*, from Stem φυγ, Pres. φεύγω.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *a* into *ειν*: as ἐ-λε-λοιπ-ειν, ἐ-πε-φεύγ-ειν.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. πολλοὶ κακῶς πεπράγασι.* 2. πολλοὶ εὖ ἐπεπράγασαν. 3. πολλοὶ τῶν κακῶς πεπράγτων σὺν ταῖς τύχαις τὸν νοῦν ἀποβάλλουσιν. 4. ὁ παῖς πέπληγε τοὺς ἵππους. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ τῆς μάχης πεφεύγασι. 6. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν. 7. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 8. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθῶσι. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν κατελειπίσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν. 10. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθότες, τὴν πόλιν κατελειπίσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν.

1. The two-citizens have fared badly. 2. The two-philosophers had fared well. 3. Those who-have-fared well (*use* part.) often lose their (*say* the) mind with their (*say* the) fortunes. 4. The two-boys have struck the horse. 5. The two-boys had struck the horse. 6. The two-soldiers have fled from the battle. 7. The two-generals had fled from the battle. 8. The Athenians had trusted to the advice of Themistocles. 9. The Athenians have abandoned their (*say* the) city and fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships. 10. The Athenians having abandoned their (*say* the) city have fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships.

πέπραγα, I have fared.

XXII.—EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the present by prefixing the Augment and changing *ομαι* into *ομην*: as, . Pres. *τύπτο-μαι*, *I am struck* (continued), Imp. *ἐ-τύπτο-όμην*, *I was struck* (continued).

EXERCISE XL.

Passive Voice.

A.—1. Τρέφεται ἡ ψυχὴ τοῖς μαθήμασιν. 2. Κῦρος ἀξιὸς ἐστὶ θαυμάζεσθαι. 3. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐνομίζοντο ἀλκιμώτατοι. 4. Μιλτιάδης ὀνομάζετο σωτὴρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. 5. Νέστωρ νέος ὢν παρὰ Γερηνίοις ἐτρέφετο. 6. Θεμιστοκλῆς ὑπὸ πάντων γινώσκεται. 7. Ἡρακλῆς ἐπ' ἀνδρεία καὶ σώματος ῥώμῃ θαυμάζεται. 8. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μηνηστήνης θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐρεχθεΐδαι ἐλέγοντο ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐρεχθέως, ὃς αὐτόχθων ἦν. 10. Ὀρέστης διὰ τὸν φόβον τῆς μητρὸς Κλυταιμνήστρας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑρινύων.

1. The philosophers deserve (*say* are worthy) to be admired. 2. The Lacedæmonians are reckoned very brave. 3. The Lacedæmonians were reckoned braver than the Athenians. 4. Miltiades and Themistocles were named saviours of Greece. 5. The sons of Xenophon are brought up among the Lacedæmonians. 6. The sophists are admired by all. 7. Hercules was admired for (*ἐπὶ*) (his) bravery and strength of body. 8. Both-of-us (*say* we-two) were admired for (our) bravery and strength of body. 9. The young-men were said to be the sons of the general. 10. The sophists were known by all the citizens. 11. The young-men were pursued by the Furies on-account-of (*διὰ* with acc.) the murder of their (*say* the) mothers.

Middle Voice and Deponent Verbs.

B.—1. Οὐδείς μετ' ὀργῆς ἀσφαλῶς βουλευέται. 2. Πάντες ἄνθρωποι βουλόμεθα εὖ πράττειν. 3. Ἀνδράσι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔπεται γνώμη τε καὶ αἰδώς. 4. Πενίαν ἄλυτον μᾶλλον βούλομαι ἢ πλοῦτον πικρόν.

5. Ἐκ πτωχῶν ἔνιοι ταχὺ πλούσιοι γίνονται. 6. Σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρός προσδέχου συμβουλίαν. 7. Κύρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης πολλάκις διελέγετο τοῖς τεχνίταις. 9. Πέρσαι ἀγάλματα καὶ βωμοὺς τοῖς θεοῖς οὐχ ἰδρύνοντο. 10. Ὅρφεϊ κιθαρίζοντι ἐφείπετο τὰ τετράποδα καὶ τὰ ὄρνεα καὶ τὰ δένδρα.

1. The citizens did not deliberate safely in (*say* with, *μετά* with *gen.*) anger. 2. The citizens wished to fare well. 3. The soldiers followed the brave leader. 4. We preferred (*say* wished rather) poverty without-pain to (*say* than) sorrowful wealth. 5. From a beggar he quickly becomes rich. 6. From beggars we quickly became rich. 7. The Greeks marched against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus. 8. The philosophers oftentimes conversed with the artisans. 9. Do not become a friend to the bad. 10. The dogs followed the shepherds.

2. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *μαι* to the Stem of the Verb. The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment, and changing *μαι* into *μην*.

I. *Vowel Stems*.—The terminations are seen most clearly in verbs, the Stems of which end in a vowel.

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i> λέ-λυ-μαι	λέ-λυ-σαι	λέ-λυ-ται
<i>Dual.</i> λε-λύ-μεθον	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
<i>Plur.</i> λε-λύ-μεθα	λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-νται

Pluperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το
<i>Dual.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο.

II. *Mute Stems*.—In Stems ending in a mute the final consonant is changed according to the following euphonic rules:

1. Before all terminations beginning with *μ*:

A labial becomes *μ*: γέ-γραμ-μαι, Stem γραφ, Pres. γράφω, I write.

A guttural becomes γ: *πέπλεγμαι*, Stem *πλεκ*, Pres. *πλέκω*, *I twist*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισμαι*, Stem *πιθ*, Pres. *πείθω*, *I persuade*.

2. Before σ:

A labial with σ becomes ψ: *γέγραφαι*, for *γεγραφσαι*.

A guttural with σ becomes ξ: *πέπλεξαι*, for *πεπλεκσαι*.

A dental is thrown out, *πέπεισαι*, for *πεπειθσαι*.

3. Before τ:

A guttural becomes κ: *πέπλεκται* (hence *λέλεκται*, from *λέγω*).

A labial becomes π: *γέγραπται*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισται*.

4. The σ of σθ is dropped (as three consonants cannot come together) and thus

A labial becomes φ: *γέγραφθε*, for *γεγραφσθε*.

A guttural becomes χ: *πέπλεχθε*, for *πεπλεκσθε*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισθε*, for *πεπειθσθε*.

The ending *νται* of the 3 Plur. cannot be used with Stems ending in a consonant, as three consonants would in that case come together. Therefore a periphrasis is used by means of the Participle with *εἰσ(ν)* and *ῆσαν*: *γεγραμμένοι εἰσ(ν)*, *γεγραμμένοι ῆσαν*.

The following paradigms supply examples of the above-mentioned changes.

	Labial Stems.	Guttural Stems.	Dental Stems.
Sing.			
1	<i>γέ-γραμ-μαι</i>	<i>πέ-πλεγ-μαι</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-μαι</i>
2	<i>γέ-γραφαι</i>	<i>πέ-πλεξαι</i>	<i>πέ-πεισαι</i>
3	<i>γέ-γραπ-ται</i>	<i>πέ-πλεκ-ται</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-ται</i>
Plur.			
1	<i>γε-γράμ-μεθα</i>	<i>πε-πλέγ-μεθα</i>	<i>πε-πέισ-μεθα</i>
2	<i>γέ-γραφ-θε</i>	<i>πέ-πλεχ-θε</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-θε</i>
3	<i>γε-γραμ-μένοι εἰσ(ν)</i>	<i>πε-πλεγ-μένοι εἰσ(ν)</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-μένοι εἰσ(ν)</i>

The same euphonic changes appear in the Pluperfect-

III. *Liquid Stems*.—In Stems ending in a liquid the only changes in the final consonant are : (1) that Stems in *v* are changed into *σ* before *μ* ; and (2), that the *σ* of *σθ* is dropped. Thus from Stem *αγγελ*, Pres. *ἄγγέλλω*, *I announce*, and Stem *φαν*, Pres. *φαίνω*, *I show*, we have the following forms :

S. 1	ἄγγελ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
2	ἄγγελ-σαι	πέ-φαν-σαι
3	ἄγγελ-ται	πέ-φαν-ται
D. 1	ἄγγελ-μεθον	πε-φάσ-μεθον
2	ἄγγελ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
3	ἄγγελ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
P. 1	ἄγγελ-μεθα	πε-φάσ-μεθα
2	ἄγγελ-θε	πέ-φαν-θε
3	ἄγγελ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν), or πέ-φαν-ται

EXERCISE XLI.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. Οἱ λησται πεφόνευνται. 2. Δύο ἀδελφῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου πεπαιδεύσθον. 3. Ἡ βασιλεία ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου λέλυται. Τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ νεφ' ἱδρύνται. 4. Ἡ θύρα κεκλείσθω. 5. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βεβούλευσο. 6. Οἱ λησται πεφονεύσθον. 7. Οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατακεκλείσθαι λέγονται. 8. Ξενοφάντος υἱῷ, Γρύλλος καὶ Διόδωρος, ἐπεπαιδεύσθην ἐν Σπάρτῃ. 9. Αἱ συνήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλέλυντο. 10. οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι διαφέρουσι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν.

1. The robber has been murdered. 2. The children of the friend have been brought up well. 3. The doors are said to have been shut. 4. Before the work, you have deliberated well. 5. The treaties are said to have been violated by the barbarians. 6. The two children have been brought up by the same teacher. 7. The royal authority had been abolished by the people. 8. The Greeks have been shut up into the citadel. 9. Before the work, the citizens had deliberated well. 10. The Greeks are said to have deliberated well.

Stems ending in a Mute and a Liquid.

B.—1. ἡ Τύρος κατέσκαπτο ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος κατέκισε τὴν πόλιν κατεσκαμμένην ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. 3. Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθραπται. 4. τὴν νῆσον κεκρύφθαι λέγουσιν ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. 5. Ἐρέτρια ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθαι λέγεται. 6. Οὐδὲν καλῦπται νῦν κακῶς εἰργασμένον. 7. ὁ στέφανος ἦν ἐκ πίτῃος πεπλεγμένος. 8. Ἡ Λιβύη ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων βασιλεύειν ἐπετέτραπτο. 9. Πολλὴ διαφέρει στρατεύμα τεταγμένον ἀτάκτου. 10. Ἔργον τι ἐκάστω τῶν πολιτῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει προστετάχθω.

1. The city has been razed-to-the-ground by Alexander. 2. The king colonized the cities which-had-been-razed-to-the-ground (*use part.*) by Alexander. 3. The men have been buried in the city. 4. The island has been concealed by the sea. 5. The city has been founded by Athenians. 6. The work has been done badly. 7. The garlands had been wreathed of (ἐκ) pine. 8. The island has been entrusted by the Romans to a king. 9. The army had been well arranged. 10. Some work had been assigned to each of the citizens in the state.

C.—1. Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος βίος τὸ μῆκιστον* εἰς ἑπτὰ ἑκατὸν περιγέγραπται. 2. Πάντες τοῖς λεγομένοις μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς γεγραμένοις πιστεύουσιν. 3. Τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ μὲν ἐν ἔθεσι κρείττους, οἱ δ' ἐν χεῖροσι τεθραμμένοι εἰσὶν. 4. Εἶχον οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰς κημίδας ἐκκεκαθαρμένας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 5. ἡ γῆ αἵματι πέφυρται. 6. Πρῶτος τῶν στρατηγῶν κεκρίσθω Ἀλέξανδρος. 7. Πεφύλαχθε ἀνθρώπους, οἱ διχομῦθον ἔχουσι γλώτταν. 8. εἰς τὴν πόλιν διέσπαρτο ὁ λόγος. 9. Οἱ τετελευτηκότες ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσὶ νόσων καὶ λύπης. 10. Νῖνος, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀσσυρίων, ἔκτισε πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὖ τετειχισμένην, καὶ ἐκάλεσεν αὐτὴν Νῖνον.

1. The life of-man (*use adj.*) had been defined at (εἰς) seventy years. 2. The laws have been written. 3. Of men some had been reared in better habits, but some in worse (habits). 4. The greaves have been burnished. 5. The shields had been uncovered. 6. Alexander is said to have been judged the first of the generals. 7. We have been on-our-guard-against men who have a double-speaking tongue. 8. The report has spread into the city. 9. He has been delivered from sorrow. 10. The Athenians founded great and well fortified (*perf. part.*) cities.

* At the longest.

3. THE FIRST FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The First Future Passive is formed by adding *θησομαι*, and the First Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *θην* to the Stem: as, *λυ-θήσομαι*, *I shall be loosed*, *ἐ-λύ-θην*, *I was loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*.

In Stems ending in a consonant the final consonant is changed before *θ* of the termination according to the following euphonic rules:

A labial becomes *φ*: *τυφ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-τύφ-θην*, Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*, *I strike*.

A guttural becomes *χ*: *πλεχ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-πλέχ-θην*, Stem *πλεκ*, Pres. *πλέκω*, *I twist*.

A dental becomes *σ*: *πεισ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-πείσ-θην*, Stem *πιθ*, Pres. *πείθω*, *I persuade*.

EXERCISE XLII.

A.—1. Ὁ Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 2. Τὰ ἀδελφὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 3. Πολλὰι δημοκραταὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 4. Μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν. 5. Εἶθε πάντες νεανίαὶ καλῶς παιδευθεῖεν. 6. Οἱ πολέμιοι, τῶν συνθηκῶν λυθεισῶν,* ἡμῖν πόλεμον ἐπιφέρουσιν. 7. Ὁ ληστής φανευθήσεται. 8. σοῦ θέλοντος* ὁ παῖς σωθήσεται. 9. πάντα καλυφθήσεται. 10. Ἀληθεῖς ὄντες οἱ νόμοι αἰεὶ ἔσονται καὶ οὐκ ἀφανισθήσονται.

1. Hector will be killed by Achilles. 2. They were educated by the same teacher. 3. They will be educated by the same teacher. 4. The democracy will be overthrown by the tyrant. 5. I fear much (*say* a great fear holds me) lest (*μή*) the democracy should be overthrown (subj.) by the tyrant. 6. I feared much (*say*, a great fear held me) lest the democracy should be overthrown (opt.) by the tyrant. 7. The treaties are said to have been violated by the enemies. 8. The young-man is said to be well-brought-up by this teacher. 9. The two-robbers are said to be killed. 10. If these men are willing (gen. absolute) the children will be saved.

B.—1. Ἐπειχίσθη τὸ ἄστυ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 2. Ὁ Δίων ὑπὲρ τοῦ

* The Genitive Absolute, like the Ablative Absolute in Latin.

νίου θανάτου οὐκ ἐταράχθη. 3. Κόρινθος ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατεφλέχθη. 4. Χαλκίς καὶ Ἐρέτρια ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθησαν. 5. Ἀδύνατον ἐστὶ τὸν τάφῳ κρυφθέντα πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἀνάγειν. 6. Ἐπὶ καὶ νῦν ἐμοὶ πείθου, ὦ Σώκρατες, καὶ σώθητι. 7. Κῦρος ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς κατεπέμφθη σατράπης Λυδίας. 8. Ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὁμιλῶν μάλιστ' ἂν εὐφρανθείης. 9. Τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἀγγέλματα ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἡγγέλθη. 10. Πανσανίας ἐπήρθη τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ.

1. The city of the Athenians will be fortified. 2. Dion will not be troubled respecting the death of his son. 3. The city is said to have been burnt-down by the Romans. 4. Chalcis and Eretria are said to have been founded by Athenians. 5. The bones of the hero were concealed in a tomb. 6. Cyrus will be sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 7. Cyrus is said to have been sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 8. Associating with good men they would most-of-all be gladdened. 9. The messengers will be announced by the herald. 10. The citizens were elated by their (*say the*) good fortune.

4. THE SECOND FUTURE AND SECOND AORIST.

The Second Future Passive is formed by adding *ησομαι*, and the Second Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *ην* to the Stem of the verb: as, *τυπ-ήσομαι*, *I shall be struck*, *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *I was struck*, from Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*.

EXERCISE XLIII.

1. ὁ τῆς σοφίας καρπὸς οὐποτε φθαρήσεται. 2. Οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτράπησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 3. Ἀχιλλεὺς μυελῷ λεόντων ἐτράφη. 4. Ὑλᾱς διὰ κάλλος ὑπὸ Νυμφῶν ἡρπάγη. 5. Ἀδωνὶς ὑπὸ σὺνὸς ἐπλήγη. 6. Προμηθεὺς πυρὸς κλαπέντος* δίκην ἔτινε. 7. Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας βασιλεὺς, ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν ἐσφάγη, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη. 8. Στησίχορος ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν Κατάνῃ ἐτάφη. 9. Αἴας μανεῖς ἐαυτὸν ἐφόνευσεν. 10. Ἡ Νίνος κατεσκάφη ὑπὸ Μήδων, ὅτε κατέλυσαν τὴν Ἀσσυρίων ἀρχήν.

1. The laws were destroyed by the wicked citizens. 2. The barbarians will be put-to-flight by the Greeks. 3. Achilles is said to have been reared with the marrow of lions. 4. Hylas is said to have been carried-off by the Nymphs on-account of his beauty. 5. Adonis will be torn (*say struck*) by a boar. 6. Fire was stolen

Genitive Absolute.

by Prometheus. 7. The general will be buried in the city. 8. All the Macedonian power is said to have been destroyed (*κατακόπτω*) by the Galatians. 9. The women being mad, killed themselves. 10. Nineveh will be razed-to-the-ground by the Medes.

5. THE THIRD FUTURE OR FUTURE PERFECT.

The Third Future or Future Perfect Passive is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *σονται* to the Stem of the verb: as, *λελύσεται*, *it will have been loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*; *γεγράφεται* (= *γεγραπσεται*), *it will have been written*, from Stem *γραφ*, Pres. *γράφω*; *πεπράξεται* (= *πεπραγσεται*), *it will have been done*, from Stem *πραγ*, Pres. *πράττω*.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Μάτην ἔμοι κεκλαύσεται.* 2. φράσον εἰ τι με δεῖ† ποιῆσαι, καὶ πεπράξεται. 3. Εὖ με ἐποίησας· εὐεργέτης εἰς αἰὲ ἀναγεγράφῃ. 4. Πρεσβυτέρῳ νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχων προστετάξεται. 5. Ἐν πόλει ἀποκεκινδυνεύσεται τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ αἱ ψυχαί. 6. Κἀλλιστ' ὁδὸν τοῦτο λέγεται καὶ λελέξεται, ὅτι (that) τὸ μὲν ὠφέλιμον καλόν, τὸ δὲ βλαβερὸν αἰσχρόν ἐστιν.

1. In vain shall we have wept (*say*, will it have been wept by us). 2. Explain what we must (δεῖ) do, and it shall be (*say*, have been) done. 3. They did good to me; they shall be (*say*, have been) recorded (as) benefactors for ever. 4. The gates (πόλη) of the city will have been shut (κλείω) in the night (gen.). 5. The letters will have been written. 6. Ye will have been recorded (as) the greatest benefactors.

Used as an Impersonal Verb with the subject in the Dative.

† δεῖ is an Impersonal Verb governing the Accusative case.

XXIII.—EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω.

Exercises on the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Middle are given under the Passive Voice.

1. FUTURE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Stem by adding *σομαι*: as, λύ-σομαι, *I shall loose for myself*, from Stem λυ, Pres. λύω. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice. See pp. 88, 89.

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύσονται. 2. Περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας βουλευσόμεθα. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πορεύσονται. 4. Τίς με δέξεται πόλις; 5. Οὐ τάληθῇ (=τὰ ἀληθῆ) ἀποκρυφόμεθα. 6. Πείσομαι θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 7. ἐγὼ σοῦ φείσομαι. 8. Ἐγὼ γε σπεύσομαι ἐπ' Ἀχίλλῃ, ὃν ὁτρύνω πολεμίζειν. 9. Ἡμεῖς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνδρείως ἀμυνόμεθα. 10. Ὑπὸ πολλοῦ οἴνου ταχὺ ἡμῖν καὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ αἱ γνώμαι σφαιλοῦνται.

1. The messenger announced that (ὅτι) the enemy would march against the town. 2. You will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. The young-men said to me that (ὅτι) they would travel. 4. What cities will receive us? 5. I will not hide (from myself) the truth. 6. We will obey God rather than man (*say* men). 7. We will spare you. 8. We will hasten to Achilles, in order that we may urge him to go-to-the-war. 9. The soldiers will bravely repel the enemy. 10. They will ruin-themselves by much wine.

2. FIRST AORIST.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *σαμην*: as, ἐ-λυ-σάμην, *I loosed for myself*. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο. 2. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. 3. Πάντες τιμῆς γεύσασθαι βούλονται. 4. Ὁ πατὴρ ἀναπαυσάμενος πορεύσεται. 5. Ὁργὴν ἐμέμψω τὴν ἐμήν. 6. Ὁ Κύρος πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατεστρέψατο. 7. Δαρείος τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐβούλετο καταστρέψασθαι. 8. Ἀποκριναί μοι ὃ τι σε ἐρωτήσω. 9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς ἡμύναντο τοὺς πολεμίους. 10. Διενείμαντο τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ κόσμου ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων. 11. Μῶλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ταῦρον ἀράμενος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἔφερε διὰ μέσου τοῦ σταδίου.

1. The Persians marched against Athens. 2. Do ye deliberate well before the work. 3. The citizens deliberated well. 4. The general enjoyed (say tasted) a great honour. 5. The brothers rested. 6. We blamed your anger. 7. The generals subdued the island. 8. The general having subdued the country will march against the city. 9. You answered me. 10. Ye bravely repelled the enemies.

3. SECOND AORIST.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *ομην*: as, *ἐ-τυπ-όμην*, *I struck myself*, from Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*.

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι πρὸς Ληστείαν ἐτράποντο. 2. Ποῖ τράπωμαι*, ὦ παῖ, ποῖ καταφύγω; 3. Σαράπιδά οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Αἰγύπτου θεὸν εἰσηγάγοντο. 4. Ἀρίστιππος τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν κατεβάλετο. 5. Φαέθων, Ἡλίου παῖς, τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἄρμα ἐλαίνων ἐξετράπετο τῆς ὁδοῦ. 6. Μιλτιάδης κατελίπετο υἱὸν ὅμοιον τῷ πατρὶ ἢ μείζω αὐτοῦ. 7. Πισοῦ μοι, κεῖ † νέα παρανέσω. 8. ὁ βασιλεὺς τείχει περιεβάλετο τὴν πόλιν.

1. He turned-himself to piracy. 2. Whither shall we turn ourselves (subj. aor.). 3. You introduced the god Sarapis from Egypt. 4. You founded the Cyrenaic philosophy. 5. They were turned out of the way. 6. You left-behind a son like to yourself. 7. They obeyed you. 8. The Athenians surrounded the city with a wall.

* Subjunctive of Deliberation.

† Contracted for καὶ εἰ.

XXIV.—EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. VERBS IN *αω*.*Present and Imperfect Active.*

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Μή σε νικάτω κέρδος. 2. Ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ (even) κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρώσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἡ σιῶπα, ἥ λέγε ἀμείνονα. 7. Περικλῆς ἥστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 8. Εἴθε πάντες παῖδες τοὺς γονέας ἀγαπῶεν. 9. Πῶς ἂν τολμῶην τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 10. Ὁλοφυρόμεθα τὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶντα.

1. Gain conquers you. 2. We love virtue. 3. Even bad men oftentimes conquer good men. 4. The man was dying in the bloom of his (say the) age. 5. Either be silent (pl.), or speak (pl.) better (things). 6. The children love their parents. 7. Would that the child loved his parents. 8. Pericles lightens, thunders, throws Greece into confusion. 9. How could we dare to injure our (say the) friends? 10. We pity those-who-die (use part.) in the bloom of their (say the) age.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. Εὖνους λόγος λύπην ἰᾶται. 2. Τιμώμενοι πάντες ἡδονταὶ βροτοί. 3. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι πολλὰ μηχανῶνται. 4. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὑπὸ πάντων τιμᾶται. 5. Περικλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠγαπάτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 6. Οἱ ἡμερόδρομοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 7. Εἴθε πάντες οἱ γονεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων ἀγαπῶντο. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἀγαπάσθων. 9. Ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι. 10. Τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

1. Well-disposed words heal sorrow. 2. The man being honoured is pleased. 3. The man contrives many-things. 4. Good men are honoured by all. 5. The poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 6. Would that the poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 7. The couriers do not use shoes in their (say the) journeys. 8. Children are loved by their parents. 9. We wished to be loved by our (say the) friends, and to be honoured by our (say the) enemies.

II. VERBS IN εω.

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE L.

1. Ἄνὴρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, κἂν (καὶ ἂν,* even if) εὐτυχῇ. 2. Βίος κράτιστος, ἂν (if) θυμοῦ κρατῇς. 3. Ὁ μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα φρονεῖτω. 4. Οὐδέποτε ἄθυμειν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα δεῖ, τὰ βελτίω δὲ προσδοκᾶν δεῖ. 5. Τῷ ποιοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 6. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. 7. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμελεῖ, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπῆνει. 9. Εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελείῃς μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 10. Εἶθε εὐτυχοίητε, ὦ φίλοι.

1. Wicked men are unfortunate, even if they are fortunate. 2. Life is best, if ye conquer (your) passions (sing.). 3. Let those-who-are-fortunate (*use part.*) most-of-all not be haughty. 4. The gods help those-who-labour (*use part.*). 5. They practise justice both in deed and word. 6. The gods assist those-who-practise (*use part.*) justice in deed and word. 7. The Greeks do not neglect the body. 8. The Greeks do not praise those-who-neglect (*use part.*) the body. 9. Would that ye, O gods, would fulfil my prayer! 10. Would that thou wert happy, my friend.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LI.

1. Αἰδοῦ θεόν. 2. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ποιοῦ εὔταιρον. 3. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 4. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 5. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λαοί, κἂν ἀληθεύωσιν. 6. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 7. Ὁ μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου. 8. Τροία δέκα ἔτη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπολιορκεῖτο. 9. Οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο, μὴ ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 10. Μηδεὶς φοβείσθω θάνατον, ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν.

1. Reverence (pl.) God. 2. Make-for-yourselfes good men companions. 3. One-who-loves (*use part.*) is loved, one-who-hates (*use part.*) is hated. 4. The talkative-man is disbelieved, even if he speaks-the-truth. 5. The king of the Persians was hated and despised by the Greeks. 6. Those who do no (not) injustice (*use part.*) need no law. 7. The cities were besieged ten years by the Greeks. 8. The citizens fear, lest the city should be besieged. 9. The citizens feared, lest the cities should be besieged. 10. Do not ye fear death, a release from evils (*use gen.*).

* ἂν, same as ἤν, εἰν, if, is followed by the Subjunctive.

III. VERBS IN *ω*.*Present and Imperfect Active.*

EXERCISE LII.

1. Ζεὺς τὰ μὲν ὑψηλὰ ταπεινοῖ, τὰ δὲ ταπεινὰ ὑψοῖ. 2. Εὐνομία ἄμαυροί ὕβριν. 3. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 4. Πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοὶ τύχη. 5. Πληθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἄμαυροί. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλωμεν. 7. Χρυσός ἐστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδδολου. 9. Οἱ νεανίαί τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 10. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

1. The gods humble the lofty (persons) and exalt the humble. 2. May violence not darken the soul. 3. The boys emulate good and prudent men. 4. May fortune raise-up those-who-are-faring (use part.) badly. 5. They were striving-after virtue and wisdom. 6. We love young-men who-are-striving-after (use part.) wisdom. 7. The enemies deceive our army. 8. Gold enslaves the minds of men. 9. May the enemies not deceive our army. 10. The enemies are drawing-near in-order-that they may set-free the captives.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Δουλούμεθα τῇ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσιν. 2. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 3. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφία, μήτ' ἀλκῇ, μήτε πλούτῳ. 4. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 5. Οὐ καλόν ἐστι, τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 6. Οἱ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοι εἰσι ζημιουῖσθαι. 7. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 8. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιοῦντο. 9. Ἐκ πολέμου εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιοῦται. 10. Ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πολιτῶν ἀδίκως ἐζημιοῦντο.

1. Ye are enslaved to the flesh and the passions. 2. The sophists pride themselves in their (say the) wisdom. 3. The haughty (men) are humbled. 4. The haughty (men) were humbled. 5. Do not pride yourself in your (say the) wisdom. 6. The wicked are opposed to the good. 7. He who-is-opposed (use part.) deserves (say is worthy) to be punished. 8. The barbarians are deceived by the citizens. 9. May the barbarians be deceived by the citizens. 10. He is unjustly punished by the Athenians.

IV. THE OTHER TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

In the other Tenses of Contracted Verbs the final vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened before the Tense-ending: as,

Future.	Stem.	Present.
τιμή-σω, <i>I will honour</i>	τιμα	τιμάω
ποιή-σω, <i>I will do</i>	ποιε	ποιέω
δουλώ-σω, <i>I will enslave</i>	δουλο	δουλώω.

See the list of Tenses on pp. 82, 83.

EXERCISE LIV.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται γενναίως μαχόμενοι ἐτελείτησαν. 2. Νίκησον ὀργήν. 3. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἠτύχησεν εἰς τέκνα. 4. Ὁ νεανίας ἀκολουθήσάτω τῇ σοφίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν λογιώτατον Ὀδυσσεά σιωπηλότερον πεποίηκεν. 6. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πατρίδα κοσμήσουσιν. 7. Δύσανδρος, ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, μεγάλων τιμῶν ἡξιώθη. 8. Οἱ ἡμερόδρομοι οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 9. Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτίσατο. 10. Οἱ νόμοι οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ζημιώσουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς δικαίους.

1. The soldier died fighting bravely. 2. The philosopher will conquer. 3. He was fortunate in-reference-to (eis) children. 4. The young-men followed wisdom. 5. The good adorned (their) native-land. 6. The brave soldiers were deemed-worthy of great honours. 7. The soldiers have conquered the enemies. 8. No-one will gain praise by pleasures. 9. The enemies were conquered. 10. The king not only punished the unjust (*use part.*) but also benefited the just.

XXV.—SECOND CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN μ .

The Second Conjugation, or Verbs in μ , differs from the First, or Verbs in ω , only in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. It is divided into two classes:

1. The *First Class* consists of verbs, which affix their terminations directly to the Stem: as, $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say*.

2. The *Second Class* consists of those which in the Present insert $\nu\nu$ between the Stem and the termination: as, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\nu\mu\iota$, *I show*.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the First Class, the initial consonant is frequently reduplicated with ι , and the short vowel of the Stem is lengthened in the Singular: as,

Stem.	Present.
$\sigma\tau\alpha$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ (for $\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$), <i>I place</i> .
$\theta\epsilon$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, <i>I put</i> .
$\delta\omega$	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, <i>I give</i> .



SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.				
Indicative Present.	S. 1	ἴσθη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι
	2	ἴσθη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς
	3	ἴσθη-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)
	D. 1			
	2	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον
	P. 1	ἴ-σταῖ-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν
	2	ἴ-σταῖ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-σι(ν)	τι-θέ-α-σι(ν)	δι-δό-α-σι(ν)
Imperative Present.	S. 2	ἴ-στη	τί-θει	δί-δου
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
	D. 2	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-των	τι-θέ-των	δι-δό-των
	P. 2	ἴ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-ντων οἱ	τι-θέ-ντων οἱ	δι-δό-ντων οἱ
		ἴ-σταῖ-τωσαν	τι-θέ-τωσαν	δι-δό-τωσαν
Subjunctive Present.	S. 1	ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῷ	δι-δῷ
	2	ἴ-σῃ-ς	τι-θῇ-ς	δι-δῷ-ς
	3	ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ
	D. 1			
	2	ἴ-σῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῷ-τον
	3	ἴ-σῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	δι-δῷ-τον
	P. 1	ἴ-σῃ-μεν	τι-θῷ-μεν	δι-δῷ-μεν
	2	ἴ-σῃ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	δι-δῷ-τε
	3	ἴ-σῃ-σι(ν)	τι-θῷ-σι(ν)	δι-δῷ-σι(ν)
Optative Present.	S. 1	ἴ-σταίη-ν	τι-θείη-ν	δι-δοίη-ν
	2	ἴ-σταίη-ς	τι-θείη-ς	δι-δοίη-ς
	3	ἴ-σταίη	τι-θείη	δι-δοίη
	D. 1			
	2	ἴ-σταίη-τον οἱ	τι-θείη-τον οἱ	δι-δοίη-τον οἱ
	3	ἴ-σταίη-τον οἱ	τι-θείη-τον οἱ	δι-δοίη-τον οἱ
	P. 1	ἴ-σταίη-μεν οἱ	τι-θείη-μεν οἱ	δι-δοίη-μεν οἱ
	2	ἴ-σταίη-τε οἱ	τι-θείη-τε οἱ	δι-δοίη-τε οἱ
	3	ἴ-σταίη-σαν οἱ	τι-θείη-σαν οἱ	δι-δοίη-σαν οἱ
Infin. Pres.		ἴ-στά-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δά-ναι
Part. Pres.		ἴ-στάς, ἴ-στάσα, ἴ-σάν Γ. ἴ-σάντος	τι-θείς, τι-θείσα, τι-θέν Γ. τιθέντος	δι-δούς, δι-δούσα, δι-δόν Γ. δι-δόντος

IN $\mu\iota$. FIRST CLASS.

Passive and Middle.		
ἰ-σῶμαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι
ἰ-σῶ-σαι	τί-θε-σαι	δί-δο-σαι
ἰ-σῶ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται
ἰ-σά-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-σά-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε
ἰ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται
ἰ-σῶ-σο	τί-θε-σο	δί-δο-σο
ἰ-σά-σθω	τι-θέ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-σά-σθων	τι-θέ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε
ἰ-σά-σθων οἱ	τι-θέ-σθων οἱ	δι-δό-σθων οἱ
ἰ-σά-σθωσαν	τι-θέ-σθωσαν	δι-δό-σθωσαν
ἰ-σῶ-μαι	τι-θῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι
ἰ-σῆ	τι-θῆ	δι-δῶ
ἰ-σῆ-ται	τι-θῆ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται
ἰ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον
ἰ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα
ἰ-σῆ-σθε	τι-θῆ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε
ἰ-σῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται
ἰ-σταί-μην	τι-θεί-μην	δι-δοί-μην
ἰ-σταί-ο	τι-θεί-ο	δι-δοί-ο
ἰ-σταί-το	τι-θεί-το	δι-δοί-το
ἰ-σταί-μεθον	τι-θεί-μεθον	δι-δοί-μεθον
ἰ-σταί-σθον	τι-θεί-σθον	δι-δοί-σθον
ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα
ἰ-σταί-σθε	τι-θεί-σθε	δι-δοί-σθε
ἰ-σταί-ντο	τι-θεί-ντο	δι-δοί-ντο
ἰ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι
ἰ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.			
Indicative Imperfect.	S. 1	ἴσθη-ν	ἔ-τί-θη-ν
	2	ἴσθη-ς	ἔ-τί-θη-ς
	3	ἴσθη	ἔ-τί-θη
	D. 1	ἴσθη-τον	ἔ-τί-θε-τον
	2	ἴσθη-την	ἔ-τι-θέ-την
	3	ἴσθη-μεν	ἔ-τί-θε-μεν
	P. 1	ἴσθη-τε	ἔ-τί-θε-τε
	2	ἴσθη-σαν	ἔ-τί-θε-σαν
	3		
Indicative Aorist 2.	S. 1	ἔσθη-ν	[ἔ-θη-ν]
	2	ἔσθη-ς	[ἔ-θη-ς]
	3	ἔσθη	[ἔ-θη]
	D. 1	ἔσθη-των	ἔ-θε-τον
	2	ἔσθη-την	ἔ-θέ-την
	3	ἔσθη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν
	P. 1	ἔσθη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε
	2	ἔσθη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν
	3		
Imperative Aor. 2.	S. 2	σθή-θι	θή-ς
	3	σθή-τω	θή-τω
	D. 2	σθή-τον	θή-τον
	3	σθή-των	θή-των
	P. 2	σθή-τε	θή-τε
	3	στά-ντων or στή-τωσαν	θέν-των or θέ-τωσαν
Subj. Aor. 2		σθῶ σθῆ-ς, &c.	θῶ θῆ-ς, &c.
Opt. Aor. 2		σταίη-ν, &c.	θείη-ν, &c.
Infjn. Aor. 2		σθῆ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι
Part. Aor. 2		στά-ς, στά-σα, σταν̄ Gen. σταν̄-ος, &c.	θεί-ς, θεῖ-σα, θέ-ν Gen. θέντ-ος, &c.
			δοῦ-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν Gen. δόντ-ος, &c.

IN μι (continued).

Passive and Middle.		
ἰ-σά-μην ἰ-στα-σο ἰ-στα-το ἰ-στά-μεθον ἰ-στα-σθον ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-μεθα ἰ-στα-σθε ἰ-στα-ντο	ἑ-τι-θέ-μην ἑ-τί-θε-σο ἑ-τί-θε-το ἑ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἑ-τί-θε-σθον ἑ-τι-θέ-σθην ἑ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἑ-τί-θε-σθε ἑ-τί-θε-ντο	ἑ-δι-δό-μην ἑ-δί-δο-σο ἑ-δί-δο-το ἑ-δι-δό-μεθον ἑ-δί-δο-σθον ἑ-δι-δό-σθην ἑ-δι-δό-μεθα ἑ-δί-δο-σθε ἑ-δί-δο-ντο
Wanting.	ἑ-θέ-μην ἑ-θου ἑ-θε-το ἑ-θέ-μεθον ἑ-θε-σθον ἑ-θέ-σθην ἑ-θέ-μεθα ἑ-θε-σθε ἑ-θε-ντο	ἑ-δό-μην ἑ-δου ἑ-δο-το ἑ-δό-μεθον ἑ-δο-σθον ἑ-δό-σθην ἑ-δό-μεθα ἑ-δο-σθε ἑ-δο-ντο
Wanting.	θοῦ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθων or θέ-σθωσαν	δοῦ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθων or δό-σθωσαν
Wanting.	θῶ-μαι θῆ, &c.	δῶ-μαι δῆ, &c.
Wanting.	θεί-μην, &c.	δοί-μην, &c.
Wanting.	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι
Wanting.	θέ-μενος, η, ον, &c.	δό-μενος, η, ον, &c.

The following Tenses are formed on the analogy of Verbs in Ω.

Active.			
Future.	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω
Aorist 1.	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
Perfect.	ἔστηκα	τέθεικα	δέδωκα
Pluperfect.	ἔστήκειν or εἰστήκειν	ἐτεθείκειν	ἐδεδώκειν
Passive.			
Future.	σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην
Perfect.	ἔσταμαι	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι
Pluperfect.	ἐστάμην	ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην
Verbals.	στατός στατέος	θετός θετέος	δοτός δοτέος
Middle.			
Future.	στήσομαι	θήσομαι	δώσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἐστήσαμην	Wanting.	Wanting.

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS IN μι.—SECOND CLASS.

		Present Active.	Middle and Passive.
Indicative.	S. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
	2	δείκ-νῦς	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
	3	δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-ται
	D. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μεθον	δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-νῦ-των	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	P. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-νῦ-ᾱσι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-νται
Subjunctive.		δεικνῶ, ης, η, &c.	δεικνύμαι, ης, ηται, &c.
Optative.		δεικνύοιμι, οῖς, οἰ, &c.	δεικνυίμην, οῖο, οἶτο, &c.
Imperative.	S. 2	δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3	δείκ-νῦ-τω	δείκ-νῦ-σθω
	D. 2	δείκ-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-νῦ-των	δείκ-νῦ-σθων
	P. 2	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-νῦ-ντων οἱ δείκ-νῦ-τωνσαν	δείκ-νῦ-σθων οἱ δείκ-νῦ-σθωσαν
Infinitive.		δείκ-νῦ-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-σθαι
Participle.		δείκ-νῦς, δεικ-νῦσα, δεικ-νῦν, Gen. δεικνύντος	δείκ-νῦ-μενος, ης, ον
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μην
	2	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-το
	D. 1	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθον	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τον	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-των	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	P. 1	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ντο
Future.		δείξω	PASSIVE. δειχθήσομαι MIDDLE. δείξομαι
Aorist 1.		ἔδειξα	PASSIVE. ἐδείχθην MIDDLE. ἐδείξαμην
Perfect.		δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι
Pluperfect.		ἔδεδειχεν	ἔδεδεγμην

VERBS IN $\mu\epsilon$. GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENSES.

Active.			Indicat.	Imper.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἵσταναι	ἵσταν	ἵσταν	ἵσταν	ἵστω	ἵσταν	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	στήναι	στήν	στήν	στήν	στήω	στήν	στήναι	στάς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τίθεναι	τίθην	τίθην	τίθει	τιθῶ	τιθέην	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	θές	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	θείς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδω	διδῶ	διδόην	διδόναι	διδούς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δός	δῶ	δόην	δόναι	δούς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι	δείκνυ			δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἱσταναι	ἱσταν	ἱσταν	ἱσταν	ἱστω	ἱσταν	ἱσταναι	ἱστάμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τιθέναι	τιθέην	τιθέην	τιθεο	τιθῶμαι	τιθέην	τιθέσθαι	τιθέμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	θῶ	θῶμαι	θείην	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδωμι	δίδω	διδῶμαι	διδόην	διδόσθαι	διδόμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι	δοῦ	δοῦμαι	δοίην	δοῦσθαι	δόμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι	δείκνυμι				δεικνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος

Passive and Middle.

XXVI.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. FIRST CLASS. ἵστημι, τίθημι, εἶδωμι.

1. ἵστημι.

In the Active Voice, the Present, Imperfect, Future, and Aorist 1 are Transitive, and signify *to cause to stand, to place*: the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist 2 are Intransitive, and signify *to stand*. The Perfect ἔστη-κα has a shortened form in the Dual and Plural of the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative, and in the other moods.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> ἔστηκα	ἔστηκας	ἔστηκε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστάτον	ἑστάτον
<i>Plur.</i> ἑστάμεν	ἑστάτε	ἑστάσι(ν)

Pluperfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰστήκειν	εἰστήκεις	εἰστήκει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστάτον	ἑστάτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἑσταμεν	ἑστατε	ἑστάσαν

Imp. ἑσταθι. *Subj.* ἐστώ. *Opt.* ἐσταῖν. *Inf.* ἐστάναι. *Part.* ἐσώς, ἐστώσα, ἐσώς οὐ ὅς.

Gen. ἐστώτος, ἐστώσης, ἐστώτος, &c.

EXERCISE LV.

Active Voice.

A.—1. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 2. τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον Θεμιστοκλέα ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἀνίστησι. 3. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀφίστη. 4. Ἡ πενία τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὰς τέχνας δεινότερους καθίστησιν. 5. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τε καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι νικήσαντες τρόπαια ἀνίστασαν. 6. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέστησαν (aor. 1) ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 7. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν (aor. 2). 8. παράστα* τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Ναξίοις ἀποστάσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπολέμησαν. 10. Παραστήτε τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν.

* In compounds this form occurs, instead of παρα-στήθι.

1. He makes the youths turn-away from the path to virtue. 2. He made many allies turn-away from (revolt from, aor. 1) the Athenians. 3. Many allies revolted (aor. 2) from the Athenians. 4. Glory was waking him up from his sleep (pl.). 5. Glory woke him up (aor. 1) from his sleep (pl.). 6. Pericles set-up (aor. 1) many trophies. 7. Pericles stood-by (aor. 2) the unfortunate. 8. Do ye stand-by the unfortunate. 9. The Greeks honoured the allies who revolted (part.) from the Athenians. 10. The allies who revolted (part.) from the Athenians are not worthy of praise.

B.—1. Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λιμνῇ διψῶδης ἔσθηκεν. 2. Κούφως φέρειν δεῖ τὰς παρεστῶσας τύχας. 3. Πάσης προνοίας ἡ τύχη δυνατωτέρα καθέστηκεν. 4. Αἱ Ἴωνικαὶ πόλεις πᾶσαι πρὸς Κύρον ἀφεστήκεσαν πλὴν Μιλήτου. 5. Τρία ἐστίν, ἐξ ὧν ἡ πολιτεία συνεστήκεν, ὁ ἄρχων, ὁ δικαστής, ὁ ἰδιώτης. 6. Ἡράκλειτος ἔφη ἐκ πυρὸς τὰ πάντα συνεστάναι.

1. Tantalus stands (perf.) thirsty in the lake. 2. It-is-necessary to bear lightly the present (perf. part.) misfortune. 3. The city has revolted to Cyrus. 4. All the Ionic cities have revolted to Cyrus except Miletus. 5. The messenger said that all the Ionic cities had revolted (use acc. case and infinitive) to Cyrus except Miletus. 6. The commonwealth consists (perf.) of (ἐκ) three-things, the ruler, the judge, the private-citizen.

EXERCISE LVI.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πρὸ μέθης ἀνίστασο. 2. Καταλυθέντος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου,* ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πλείοσιν πόλεσιν καθίσταντο. 3. Μίνωι πρῶτος Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὴν δύναμιν ἀξιολογὸν συνεστήσατο. 4. Ὑπὸ Λυσάνδρου, τοῦ Σπαρτιάτου, ἐν Ἀθήναις τριάκοντα τύραννοι κατεστάθησαν. 5. Ἀγησίλαος τοὺς Ἀκαρῶνας τρεψάμενος τρόπαιον ἐστήσατο. 6. Τοῖς κρατοῦσιν οὐ δεῖ ἀνθίστασθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὑπείκεν. 7. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται. 8. στοιχεῖα τέσσαρά ἐστιν, ἐξ ὧν πάντα συνίσταται· πῦρ, αἶρ, ὕδωρ καὶ γῆ. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον κατεστήσαντο. 10. Ὁ Σόλων συνεστήσατο τὴν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ βουλὴν ἐκ τῶν κατ' ἐναντιὸν ἄρχόντων.

1. He rises-up before drunkenness. 2. Lysander, the Spartan, establishes an oligarchy in Athens. 3. An oligarchy was established

Genitive absolute.

† Equivalent to an adjective, *annual*.

by the Spartans in most cities. 4. The Athenians got-together a memorable naval force. 5. The Spartans having put the enemies to flight set-up trophies. 6. They did not resist (imp.) those who were-in-power (part.). 7. Do not resist those who-are-in-power, but rather yield (to them). 8. The gods do not assist the idle. 9. Do not ye assist the idle. 10. The king established the city (as) an emporium.

2. τίθημι.

In the Imperfect, the 2 Sing. *ἐτίθεις* and the 3 Sing. *ἐτίθει* are the usual forms.

τίθημι and two other verbs *δίδωμι* and *ἵημι* (see below, p. 123) have an irregular First Aorist in *κα*: *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἤκα*. In the verb *τίθημι* the Sing. of the First Aorist Indic. is generally used, but the Dual and Plural of the Second Aorist. The other moods have the Second Aorist exclusively. Hence the real forms of the Aorist are:—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>ἔθηκα</i>	<i>ἔθηκας</i>	<i>ἔθηκε(ν)</i>
<i>Dual.</i>		<i>ἔθετον</i>	<i>ἔθέτην</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>ἔθεμεν</i>	<i>ἔθετε</i>	<i>ἔθεσαν.</i>

Imp. *θέε*. Sub. *θῶ*. Opt. *θείην*. Inf. *θεῖναι*. Part. *θείς*.

EXERCISE LVII.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Τῶ καλῶς ποιοῦντι θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. 2. Ὁ Πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους. 3. Πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια προστιθέασιν. 4. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προστίθεσαν. 5. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατιθείη. 6. Οὐ μάστιγον τὴν φύσιν μετατιθέναι. 7. Πολλάκις δοκοῦντες θήσιν κακὸν ἐσθλὸν ἔθεμεν. 8. Ἀργαλέον γῆρας ἔθηκε θεός. 9. Ἀθηναῖοι χαλκῇ ποιησάμενοι λέαναν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 10. Δουλοῦργον, τὸν θέντα Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, μάλιστα θαυμάζομεν.

1. To those who-do (part.) well the gods give (say place) many good-things. 2. God gave (say placed, aor.) to men many good-things. 3. The war changed (aor.) the character of the men. 4. The war will change all th ngs. 5. The sophist set forth virtue. 6. Fortune

changed all things. 7. The gods made (*say* placed) old-age burdensome. 8. Pericles put-up a brazen lioness in the gates of the acropolis. 9. Lycurgus enacted (*say* placed) laws for the Lacedæmonians. 10. You were making (*say* were placing, imperf.) a bad man good.

B.—1. Ὁ πόλεμος πάντα μετατέθεικεν. 2. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἰδρῶτα ἔβησαν. 3. Σοὶ θωὴν ἐπιθήσομεν. 4. Ἡ φύσις τῷ ταῖ τὰ περὶ κόσμον περιέθηκεν. 5. Ὁ Λυκούργος νόμους γεγραμμένους οὐκ ἔθηκεν. 6. Ὁ τῆν ἐαυτοῦ οἰκίαν καλῶς οἰκῶν καὶ τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως καλῶς διαθήσει. 7. Οὐχ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλ' οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοὺς τῶν πόλεων νόμους τεθείκασιν. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε. 9. Ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀσκήσαι τὸ στράτευμα βουλόμενος ἄθλα προὔθηκε. 10. Θεὸς ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοις τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους.

1. The war had changed all-things. 2. I will impose a fine upon you. 3. The citizens imposed a fine upon me. 4. The city has imposed a fine upon the sophists. 5. Lycurgus had not enacted (*say* placed) written laws. 6. Those who-arrange (part.) well their own houses will manage well the common-affairs of the state. 7. Not men, but the gods had enacted (*say* had placed) for men the laws of the cities. 8. The generals instituted contests. 9. The generals wishing to exercise the army put-forth prizes. 10. Do ye put (aor.) my words in the tablets of (your) minds.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Οἱ Κελτίβηρες περὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς κράνη χαλκᾷ περιτίθενται. 2. Τίς ἂν ἐκὼν φίλον ἄφρονα θοίτο; 3. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 4. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 5. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔφυγεν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρώξυνεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 6. Ἐφόδιον εἰς τὸ γῆρας κατατίθου. 7. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτιθῶνται. 8. Ὁ Σόλων νόμους Ἀθηναίοις ἔθετο. 9. Ἡρακλῆς τὴν δорάν τοῦ ἐν Νεμέᾳ λέοντος περίεθετο. 10. Ζεὺς ἐς τὴν Κρήτην ἐκτεθεὶς ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀντερᾶφη. 11. Οὐδένα ἀμείνω θησαυρὸν καταθήσῃ τοῖς παισὶ τῆς αἰδοῦς.

1. He puts a brazen helmet round his (the) head. 2. They put (2 aor. mid.) brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 3. They will put brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 4. The soldiers will put-away the crowns. 5. The soldiers put-on (2 aor. mid.) the crowns. 6. The Lacedæmonians attacked the Athenians. 7. Themistocles fled to the king of the Persians and exhorted him to attack the Athenians. 8. He laid-by travelling-money for old-age.

9. The citizens were afraid, lest the enemy should attack (2 aor. opt. mid.) the city. 10. Ye will lay-by no better treasure for children than modesty.

3. δίδωμι.

In the Imperfect Active Singular, *ἐδίδουν*, *ἐδίδους*, *ἐδίδου* are the common forms in use.

EXERCISE LIX.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Οἱ θεοὶ πάντα διδοῦσιν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. ὦ μάκαρες θεοί, δότε μοι ὄλβον καὶ δόξαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν. 4. Ὁ πλοῦτος, ὃν ἂν ἐῷσι θεοί, ἔμπεδός ἐστιν. 5. Ἡ φύσις ταύροις ἔδωκε κέρας, κέντρα μελίτταις. 6. Ἐσθλῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἐσθλὰ δίδωσι θεός. 7. Πτωχῷ εὐθύς δίδου. 8. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 9. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προὔδιδον.

1. The gods give all-things. 2. The gods will give all-things. 3. Give to me, O God, riches (sing.) and a good reputation to possess (*say* have). 4. Nature did not give to women to rule. 5. The wealth which God has given (aor.) is lasting. 6. God gave to a good man good-things also. 7. Give ye to the poor immediately. 8. May the gods give me faithful friends. 9. Alcibiades was betraying the city to the Lacedæmonians. 10. Alcibiades betrayed the city to the Lacedæmonians.

B.—1. Δεῖ* τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῷ. 2. Ὃς ἂν μέλλῃ τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγίστης ζημίας ἄξιός ἐστιν. 3. Οἱ θεοὶ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ διδοῖεν. 4. Φίλος φίλον οὐ προδώσει. 5. Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῖν βραχὺν χρόνον τοῦ βίου ἔδωκεν. 6. Οἱ Φοῖνικες τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδόκασιν. 7. Πολλὰ δῶρα διαδοῦναι φασὶ Κῦρον τοῖς ἡλικιώταις. 8. Ὁ Κίμων τὴν χώραν οἰκῆσαι παρέδωκε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. Καμβύσης οὐκ ἤθελε βίαν προσφέρειν Φοῖνιξιν, ὅτι ἐκόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐδεδώκεσαν Πέρσαις. 10. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐρπετοῖς πάδας ἔδωκαν, ἀνθρώπῳ δὲ καὶ χεῖρας προσέθεσαν.

1. It-is-necessary for you to bear nobly whatsoever the gods may give. 2. Who would betray a friend (opt. with *ἂν*)? 3. The gods gave to me good-things instead of bad. 4. The gods had given to me good-things instead of bad. 5. Cyrus distributed many

The Impersonal Verb *δεῖ* governs the Accusative case.

gifts to those of his-own age. 6. Cyrus having distributed many gifts to his (the) soldiers will attack the enemies. 7. Cyrus gave three thousand darics to the prophet. 8. The Phœnicians have given themselves willingly (*use adj.*). 9. He had given himself willingly. 10. They say that the Persians have given themselves willingly (*use accusative case and infinitive mood*).

EXERCISE LX.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 2. Πα-
ρίδες πολλάκις διὰ κέρδος προὐδόθησαν. 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδοτο
τοὺς ἐλευθέρους. 4. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται.
5. Μήποτε ὑπὸ πῶν φίλων προδιδοίω. 6. Ὁ στρατὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
στρατηγοῦ προδίδοτο. 7. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον. 8. Δίδετε, καὶ
δοθήσεται ὑμῖν. 9. Ὁ χρόνος ὁ δεδομένος ἡμῖν ὀλίγος ἐστίν.
10. Τοῖς ποιηταῖς πολλοὶ δέδονται κότμοι.

1. All-things have been given by God. 2. Crowns had been
given to the soldiers by the citizens. 3. The crowns which-have-
been-given (*use perf. part.*) to the soldiers are beautiful. 4. The
generals sold the free-men. 5. The citizens are afraid lest the
enemies should sell the free-men. 6. The citizens were afraid lest
the enemies should sell the free-men. 7. The citizens were afraid
lest the city should be betrayed. 8. Sell (*pl.*) the goblets. 9. Many
ornaments were given (*aor. pass.*) to the poets. 10. Many ornaments
will be given to the poets.

XXVII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι.

FIRST CLASS (*continued*). ἵημι, εἶμι, φημί,
κεῖμαι, ἦμαι.

1. ἵημι, *I cause to go, I send*. The Stem is ἔ, whence in the Present ἵη-μι. It is conjugated like τίθημι. It is more usually found compounded with a preposition.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pres.	ἵημι, ἴης, ἴησι(ν)	ἴετον, ἴετον	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴασι(ν) (or ἴεῖσι(ν))
Imp.	ἴην, ἴης, ἴη (or ἴουν, ἴεις, ἴει)	ἴετον, ἴετην	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν
Aor. 2.	[ἦν, ἦς, ἦ]	εἴτον, εἴτην or ἔτον, ἔτην	εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴσαν or ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	(ἴεθι), ἴετω or ἴει	ἴετον, ἴετων	ἴετε, ἴετωσαν or ἰέντων
Aor. 2.	ἔς, ἔτω	ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν or ἔντων

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ	ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι(ν)
Aor. 2.	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.**Dual.**Plur.*

Pres. *ιέην, ιέης, ιέη ιέητον, ιεήτην ιέιμεν, ιέήτε,*
[ιέήσαν]
 or *ιέιτον, ιέιτην or ιέιμεν, ιέιτε, ιέιεν*

[The form *ζοιμι* is also used.]

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιέναι*Aor. 2. *εἶναι*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *ιείς, ιείσα, ιέν*Aor. 2. *είς, εἶσα, ἔν*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.**Dual.**Plur.*

Pres. *ιέμαι, ιέσαι, ιεται ιέμεθον, ιεσθον, ιεσθον ιέμεθα, ιεσθε, ιενται*
 Imp. *ιέμην, ιεσο, ιετο ιέμεθον, ιεσθον, ιεσθην ιέμεθα, ιεσθε, ιεντο*
 Aor. 2. *ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔτο ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο*
 or *εἴμην, εἶσο, εἶτο εἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην εἴμεθα, εἴσθε, εἴντο*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιεσο, ιέσθω ιεσθον, ιέσθων ιεσθε, ιέσθωσαν*
 or *ίου or ιέσθων*
 Aor. 2. *οὐ, ἔσθω ἔσθον, ἔσθων ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν*
 or *ἔσθων*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιῶμαι, ιῆ, ιῆται ιῶμεθον, ιῆσθον, ιῆσθον ιῶμεθα, ιῆσθε, ιῶνται*
 Aor. 2. *ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ῶνται*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιείμην, ιείο, ιείτο ιείμεθον, ιείσθον, ιείσθην ιείμεθα, ιείσθε, ιείντο*
 Aor. 2. not in use.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. ἔσθαι

Aor. 2. ἔσθα

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ἰέμενος, -η, -ον

Aor. 2. ἔμενος, -η, -ον

TENSES FOLLOWING THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN ω.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Fut.	ῥσω	ῥσομαι	ἐθήσομαι
Aor. 1.	ῥκα <i>only in Indic. Sing.</i>		εἶθην or ἔθην
Perf.	εἶκα		εἶμαι
Plup.	εἶκειν		εἶμην

EXERCISE LXI.

1. Μὴ παρίει καλά. 2. Μεθίεμεν Ἑκτορι νίκην. 3. Ἥλιος ἀκτῖνας ἐξίησιν. 4. Μοῦσα δοιδὸν ἀνῆκεν αἰδεῖν. 5. Τὰ περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφεσ. 6. Γέλως μὴ πολὺς ἔστω μηδὲ ἀνεμένος. 7. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὕπνον μεθιάσι τὰ δέοντα πράττειν. 8. Ἀφεῖς τὰ φανερὰ μὴ δῖσκε τὰ ἀφανῆ. 9. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐφίενται πλούτου. 10. Πέδας λέγουσιν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καθεῖναι Ξέρξην.

1. The philosopher does not let what-is-beautiful pass by. 2. The soldiers were giving-up the victory to the enemies. 3. The soldiers gave-up the victory to the enemy. 4. The sun was sending-forth (his) beams. 5. The sun will send-forth (his) beams. 6. The Muses urge the bard to sing. 7. The Muses urged the bard to sing. 8. He dismissed the superfluity (n. pl.) of words. 9. They neglected to do what-was-necessary (necessary-things). 10. Xerxes let-down (aor.) fetters into the Hellespont.

2. εἶμι, *I will go.*

The Stem is *ι*, compare Latin *i-re* "to go." The Present, especially in the Indicative, has a Future meaning. The Imperfect has the terminations of a Pluperfect.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι(ν)	ἵτον, ἵτον	ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵασι(ν)

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει or ἦα, ἦεισθα, ἦειν	ἦετον, ἦείτην or ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦειμεν, ἦειτε, ἦεσαν or ἦμεν, ἦτε

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἴθι, ἴτω	ἴτον, ἴτων	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν or ἰόντων

SUBJ.	ἴω,	ἴης,	ἴη, &c.
OPTAT.	ἴοιμι,	ἴοις,	ἴοι, &c.
INFIN.	ἰέναι		
PART.	ἰών	ἰούσα,	ἰόν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἰόντος,	ἰούσης,	ἰόντος.

EXERCISE LXII.

1. ἴτω τὰ πράγματα, ὅπη τῷ θεῷ φίλον. 2. ἐκέισε ἄπιμεν.
3. Φεῦγε διχοστασίας καὶ ἔριν, πολέμου προσίοντος. 4. ἡ Μανδάνη
παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα. 5. Ἐπιόντων Περ-
σῶν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐβουλεύοντο τειχίσαι τὴν Σπάρτην. 6. Οἱ Λυσι-
τανοὶ παιᾶνας ᾄδουσιν, ὅταν ἐν μάχῃ ἐπίωσι τοῖς ἀντιτεταγμένοις.
7. οἱ φυγάδες κατήεσαν καὶ τὰ τείχη κατέσκαπτον. 8. Οἱ δειλοὶ
κύνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσι τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν.
9. Περικλῆς ἐκέλευσεν Ἀθηναίους ἐμβυλόντων Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν
Ἀττικὴν μὴ ἐπεξιέναι, ἀλλ' ἔσω τείχους μένειν. 10. Δημήτηρ κατὰ
πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ζητοῦσα τὴν θυγατέρα Περσεφόνην περιήει.

1. They will go-away to-yonder-place. 2. Avoid (pl.) dissensions
and strife when the enemy are approaching (gen. absolute).
3. The citizens were making preparations, intending to return (ὡς
with participle) to the city. 4. He was afraid lest Mandane should
return to her (the) husband. 5. The Lacedæmonians advanced-
against those-who-were-drawn-up-against-them (aorist part.). 6. The
exiles will return (κατεῖμι used of a return of exiles), and will raze
the walls to the ground. 7. The citizens were afraid lest the exiles
should return and raze the city to the ground. 8. When the Lace-
dæmonians invaded (gen. absolute) Attica, the Athenians did not
go out to meet them. 9. Demeter will go-round through (κατὰ
with acc.) all the world, seeking her daughter Persephoné. 10. The
philosopher went-round through all the world seeking wisdom.

3. φημί, *I say.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
φημί, φῆς, φησί(ν)	φατόν, φατόν	φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσι(ν)

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

ἔφην, ἔφησθα, ἔφη	ἔφατον, ἔφάτην	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν
Imp. φαθί, or φάθι, φάτω, &c.		
Subj. φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, &c.		
Optat. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, &c.		
Infin. φάναι		
Part. (φάς) or φάσκων.	Mid. φάμενος	
Fut. φήσω		
Aor. 1. ἔφησα.		

4. κείμει, *I lie.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
κείμει, κείσαι, κείται	κείμεθα, κείσθε, κύνται.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἐκέμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο	ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο
Imp. κείσο	
Subj. <i>Sing.</i> 3. κέηται	<i>Plur.</i> 3. κέωνται
Optat. <i>Sing.</i> 3. κέοιτο	<i>Plur.</i> 3. κέοιντο
Infin. κείσθαι	
Part. κείμενος.	

5. ἤμαι, *I sit.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἤμαι, ἤσαι, ἤται	ἤμελον, ἤσθον, ἤσθον	ἤμεθα, ἤσθε, ἤνται

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο		
Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.		Inf. ἦσθαι
	Part. ἦμενος.	

In Attic prose we find almost always *κάθημαι* not *ἤμαι*. In the 3 Sing. Pres. the *σ* is omitted: *κάθηται*. In the Imperf. we have *ἐκάθηνην* or *καθήμην*; 3 Sing. *ἐκάθητο* or *καθήτο*; 3 Plur. *ἐκάθηντο* or *καθήντο*. The following forms also occur:

Imp.	<i>καθήσο</i> or <i>κάθου</i>
Subj.	<i>καθῶμαι, καθῆ, καθήται, &c.</i>
Optat.	<i>καθοίμην, καθοίω, καθοίτο, &c.</i>
Inf.	<i>καθήσθαι</i>
Part.	<i>καθήμενος.</i>

EXERCISE LXIII.

1. Φαμέν τὴν ἀρετὴν ὠφέλιμον εἶναι. 2. τὰς τέχνας πηγὰς φασὶ τῶν καλῶν εἶναι. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔφασαν αὐτόχθονας ἑαυτοὺς εἶναι. 4. εἰάν τις στρατηγὸς πόλιν ἐξανδραποδίσσῃται, φήσομεν τοῦτον ἀδικεῖν; 5. Τὰ Τέμπε ἐστὶ χωρὸς μετὰ Κείμενος τοῦ τε Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης. 6. κεῖται ἡ Ὑρκανία ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ Βάκτρα φερούσης. 7. ἀνθεὶ ἡ πόλις, ἐν ᾗ δικασταὶ δίκαιοι κάθηται. 8. Ἐν Αἰδον* ἐκάθητο δικασταὶ δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ῥαδάμανθος, οἱ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔκρινον. 9. ἡ γλαυξ ἀνέκειτο τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ. 10. μὴ φεύγ' ἐταῖρον ἐν κακοῖσι κείμενον.

1. They say that virtue is useful. 2. They said that the arts are the fountains of beautiful (things). 3. The Athenians say that they (themselves) are autochthons. 4. If the generals should reduce the city to slavery, will you say that these-men act-unjustly? 5. You said that Tempe is a spot lying between both Olympus and Ossa. 6. He said that Hyrcania lies on the left of the road which leads (part.) to Bactra. 7. The cities flourished, in which just judges were seated. 8. Two judges sit in Hades, Minos and Rhadamanthus, who judge the dead. 9. Owls were dedicated to Athena. 10. Do not flee-from (pl.) companions lying in misfortunes.

οἴκη understood: *in the abode of Hades*, or simply, *in Hades*

XXVIII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. FIRST CLASS (*continued*).

OTHER VERBS.

1. ὀν-ίνη-μι (Stem ὀνα), *I benefit*, Mid. ὀνίναμαι, *I have advantage*.

1 Aor. Act. ὤνησα.

• Fut. ὀνήσω, ὀνήσομαι.

2 Aor. Mid. ὠνήμην, ὠνησο, ὠνητο. Opt. οὐαίμην.

Imperat. ὀνησο. Inf. ὀνασθαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ὠνήθην.

2. πί-μ-πλη-μι (Stem πλα); additional form, πλήθω, *I fill*.

Fut. πλήσω.

Perf. Mid. πέπλησμαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθην.

3. πί-μ-πρη-μι (Stem πρα), *I burn*, like πίμπλημι.

4. χρή (Stem χρα, χρε), Impersonal, *one must*. Subj. χρῆ. Opt. χρείη. Inf. χρῆναι. Part. χρεών (only neuter). ἀπύχρη, *it suffices*.

Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν.

Fut. χρήσει.

5. κί-χρη-μι (Stem χρα), *I lend*. Inf. κυχράναι.

Fut. χρήσω.

1 Aor. ἐχρησα.

Deponents.

6. ἀγα-μαι (Stem ἄγᾱ), *I admire*.

Fut. ἀγάσομαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ἠγάσθην.

7. δύνᾱ-μαι (Stem δυνᾱ), *I can*. 2 Sing. δύνασαι, rarely δύνῃ.

Imperf. ἐδυνάμην or ἡδυνάμην. 2 Sing. ἐδύνω.

Fut. δυνήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐδυνήθην or ἐδυνάσθην.

Perf. δεδύνημαι.

8. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστᾱ), *I understand*. 2 Sing. ἐπίστασαι.

Imperf. ἡπιστάμην. 2 Sing. ἡπίστω.

Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι.

Aor. ἡπιστήθην.

9. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἐρά), poetic, *I love* (commonly ἐράω).

1 Aor. Pass. ἡράσθην.

10. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμᾱ), *I hang*.

Fut. κρεμήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

EXERCISE LXIV.

δύνῃμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, χρή, κίχρημι.

1. Τί τὸν νεκρὸν ὁ κωκυτὸς δύνῃσι; 2. Σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρὸς χρὴ σοφὸν τι μαρθάνειν. 3. Βουλὴν Ἀργείοις ὑποθήσόμεθα, ἥτις δύνῃσι. 4. Τῶν κτημάτων σοι τῶν ἐμῶν κίχρημι ὅ τι βούλει. 5. Πανσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον οὐδὲν ὦνησεν ἢ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς νίκη. 6. Ἡ κολακεία ἀναπλήρησι καὶ τὴν ἀληθινὴν φιλίαν ἀπιστίας. 7. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐν τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας πολέμῳ πολλοὺς τῶν θεῶν νεὼς ἐνέπρησαν. 8. Σωκράτης πρὸ πάντων φέτο χρῆναι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σωφροσύνην κτήσασθαι. 9. Θεμιστοκλῆς οὐδὲν ὦνητο οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμίνα οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην. 10. οἱ τύραννοι ἱκανώτατοί εἰσι κακῶσαι μὲν ἐχθροὺς, δύνῃσι δὲ τοὺς φίλους.

1. Wailing will not benefit a corpse. 2. He says that he ought to learn something wise from a wise-man. 3. The advice benefited the Argives. 4. I will lend to you whatever you wish of my money. 5. The victory at (ἐν) Plataeæ was benefiting nothing Pausanias the Lacedæmonian. 6. Flattery will fill even friends with mistrust.

7. The barbarians have burnt many temples of the gods. 8. You ought to acquire wisdom before all-things. 9. The citizens lent money to the general. 10. The tyrants benefited their (*say the*) friends.

EXERCISE LXV.

The Deponents ἄγμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.

1. Οὐκ ἔραμαι πλουτεῖν. 2. Τὸ ψεῦδος οὐ δύνασαι ἀληθὲς ποιεῖν. 3. Ἀριστόν ἐστι πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλὰ. 4. Πάντες καλῶς ζῆν θέλομεν, ἀλλ' οὐ δυνάμεθα. 5. Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν. 6. Ἴππους οὐ πᾶς ἐπίσταται θεραπεύειν, ἀλλ' ὁ ἵππικός. 7. Ὁ παιδείας ἀμύητος ὑπάρχων πῶς ἄλλους παιδεύσαι δυνήσεται; 8. Οὐδεὶς ἐστίν, ὅς προπηλακισθεὶς αἰκᾷ ἂν δυνηθεῖη ἑαυτῷ ἐπαμύνασθαι. 9. Τὸ χρυσόμαλλον ἐν Κόλχοις ἦν ἐν Ἀρεος ἄλσει κρεμᾶμενον ἐκ δρυός. 10. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀνδρίας ἡγάσθησαν.

1. They do not love to be rich. 2. We are not able to make the falsehood true. 3. You know all things beautiful. 4. All of you (*say you all*) wish to live well but are not able. 5. He knows (how) to bear nobly the changes of fortune. 6. He did not know (how) to attend-to horses. 7. He was not able to educate the boys. 8. They were not able to defend themselves. 9. They say that the golden-fleece among (*ἐν*) the Colchians hangs from an oak. 10. The philosopher admired the soldiers on-account-of-their-valour (*gen.*).

XXIX.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μι*. SECOND CLASS.

EXERCISE LXVI.

δείκνυμι, I show. (See p. 115.)

1. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσσι μόνος. 2. Μὴ ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὀξύθυμον σεαυτὸν δείκνυ. 3. Ὁ Κύρος τὸν Γωβρύαν ἀπέδειξε στρατηγόν. 4. Οἱ ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν. 5. Δείξομεν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἄλλους αὐτῶν κρείττους εἶναι, ἣν θεὸς θέλη. 6. Ὀλίγοι τῶν φιλοσόφων ὁδὸν ἀπλὴν καὶ βέβαιον ὑποδεικνύουσι τοῦ βίου. 7. Τὴν εὖνοιαν τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐνδείκνυσθε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. 8. Στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθεὶς ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εὐθὺς Ἀργείους συμμάχους ἐποίησε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσαν. 10. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγὸν ἀπεδέδειχεν.

1. The gods shewed to us a just man. 2. The gods will shew to us a just man. 3. Do not shew (pl.) yourselves quick-to-anger in (ἐπὶ) small-matters. 4. Cyrus had appointed Gobryas general. 5. Those truly wise do not exhibit their-own wisdom. 6. O philosophers, do not exhibit your wisdom. 7. They displayed their (the) good-will towards us in deeds more than in words. 8. Alcibiades was appointed general. 9. The judges have published the decrees. 10. The king appointed his own son general.

*Other Verbs in *μι* of the Second Class.*

The Stems ending in a vowel double *ν* in the Present:
as, *κερά-ννυ-μι, I mix.*

Stems in *α*.

1. *κερά-ννῦ-μι, I mix*; Fut. (*κεράσω*) *κερῶ*; Aor. 1. *ἐκέρασα*; Perf. *κέκρακα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *κέκραμαι*; Aor. 1 Pass. *ἐκράθην*, also *ἐκεράσθην*.

2. *κρεμά-ννῦ-μι, I hang*; Fut. (*κρεμάσω*) *κρεμῶ*; Aor. 1. *ἐκρέμασα*; Pass. or Mid. *κρεμάννυμαι, I hang myself*, or *am hung* (but *κρέμαμαι, I hang*, Intrans.); Fut. Pass. *κρεμασθήσομαι*; Aor. 1. *ἐκρεμάσθην, I was hung*, or *I hung*, Intrans.

3. *πετά-ννῦ-μι*, *I spread out, expand, open*; Fut. (*πετάσω*) *πετώ*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *πέπταμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *ἐπετάσθην*.

4. *σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*, *I scatter*; Fut. (*σκεδάσω*) *σκεδῶ*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έσκεδάσμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έσκεδάσθην*.

Stems in *ε*.

5. *ἔ-ννῦ-μι*, *I clothe, put on* (in prose only *ἀμφιέννυμι*); Impf. *ἀμφιέννυν* without Aug.; Fut. (*ἀμφιέσω*) *ἀμφιῶ*; 1 Aor. *ἤμφιεσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *ἤμφιέσμαι, ἤμφιέσαι, ἤμφιέσται*, &c., Inf. *ἤμφιέσθαι*; Fut. Mid. (*ἀμφιέσομαι*) *ἀμφιοῦμαι*.

6. *κορέ-ννῦ-μι*, *I satisfy, satiate*; Fut. (*κορέσω*) *κορῶ*; 1 Aor. *έκόρεσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *κεκόρεσμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έκορέσθην*.

7. *σβέ-ννῦ-μι*, *I extinguish*; Fut. *σβέσω*; 1 Aor. *έσβεσα*, *I extinguished*; 2 Aor. *έσβην*, *I ceased to burn, went out*; Perf. *έσβηκα*, *I have ceased to burn*. Mid. *σβέννυμαι*, *to cease to burn*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έσβεσμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έσβέσθην*. This is the only verb in *-ννυμι* which has a 2 Aorist.

8. *στορέ-ννῦ-μι*, *I spread out*, abbreviated form *στόρ-ννυμι*; Fut. (*στορέσω*) *στορῶ*; 1 Aor. *έστόρεσα*. The other tenses are formed from *στρώννυμι*.

Stems in *ω*.

9. *ζώ-ννῦ-μι*, *I gird*; Fut. *ζώσω*; 1 Aor. *έζωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έζωσμαι*.

10. *ῥώ-ννῦ-μι*, *I strengthen*; Fut. *ῥάσω*; 1 Aor. *έῤῥωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έῤῥωμαι*, Imper. *έῤῥωσο*, *farewell*. Inf. *έῤῥώσθαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έῤῥώσθην*.

11. *στρώ-ννῦ-μι*, *I spread-out*, Fut. *στρώσω*; 1 Aor. *έστρωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έστρωμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έστρώθην*.

12. χρώ-νῦ-μι, *I colour*; Fut. χρώσω; 1 Aor. ἔχρωσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. κέχρωμαι.

Consonant Stems.

13. ἄγ-νῦ-μι, *I break*; Fut. ἄξω; 1 Aor. ἔαξα, Inf. ἄξαι; 2 Perf. ἔαγα, *I am broken*; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐάγην.

14. δείκ-νῦ-μι, *I show*. See p. 115.

15. εἴργ-νῦ-μι (or εἴργω), *I shut in*; Fut. εἴρξω; 1 Aor. εἶρξα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. εἴργμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. εἶρχθην.

16. ζεύγ-νῦ-μι, *I join, yoke*; Fut. ζεύξω; Aor. ἐζεύξα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἐζευγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐζεύχθην, more frequently 2^d Aor. Pass. ἐζύγην.

17. μίγ-νῦ-μι, *I mix*; Fut. μίξω; 1 Aor. ἔμιξα; Inf. μίξαι; Perf. μέμιχα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. μέμυγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίχθην, more frequently 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγην; Fut. Perf. μεμίξομαι.

18. οὔγ-νῦ-μι or οὔγω, (prose ἀνοίγνῦμι, ἀνοίγω, *I open*); Impf. ἀνέωγον; Fut. ἀνοίξω; 1 Aor. ἀνέωξα; Inf. ἀνοίξαι; 1 Perf. ἀνέωχα, *I have opened*; 2 Perf. ἀνέωγα, *I stand open*, instead of which Att. ἀνέωγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἀνέωχθην; Inf. ἀνοιχθήναι.

19. ὀλ-λν-μι (for ὀλ-νν-μι: Stem ὀλ and ὀλε), *I destroy*; Impf. ὥλλυν; Fut. ὀλῶ; 1 Aor. ὤλεσα; 1 Perf. ὀλώλεκα, *I have destroyed*; 2 Perf. ὀλώλα, *I am undone, I perish*. Mid. ὀλλυμαι, *I am undone, I perish*; Fut. ὀλοῦμαι; 2 Aor. ὥλόμην.

20. ὀμ-νν-μι (Stem ὀμ and ὀμο), *I swear*; Fut. ὀμοῦμαι; 1 Aor. ὤμοσα; Perf. ὀμώμοκα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ὀμώμοσμαι, but 3 Sing. ὀμώμοσται and ὀμώμοσται; 1 Aor. Pass. ὀμόσθην.

21. ὀμόργ-νῦ-μι, *I wipe off*; Fut. ὀμόρξω; 1 Aor. ὤμορξα.

22. ὄρ-νῦ-μι, *I rouse*; Fut. ὄρσω; 1 Aor. ὤρσα; Mid. ὄρνυμαι, *I rouse myself*; Fut. ὀρούμαι; 2 Aor. ὥρόμην.

23. *πήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I fix, fasten*; Fut. *πήξω*; 1 Aor. *ἔπηξα*; 1 Perf. *πέπηχα*, *I have fastened*; 2 Perf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast*. Mid. *πήγνυμαι*, *I stick fast*; Perf. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fast*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐπάρην*.

24. *ῥήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I tear, break*; Fut. *ῥήξω*; 1 Aor. *ἔρρηξα*; 2 Perf. *ἔρρωγα*, *I am broken, rent*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐρράγην*; Fut. Pass. *ῥωρήσομαι*.

EXERCISE LXVII.

A.—1. Στρώννυτε κώπας. 2. Πυρὶ οὐ σβέννυνται πῦρ. 3. Ἡ ὄργη εἰθὺς σβεννύοιτο. 4. Μολπῇ θυμὸν κορέσσωμεν. 5. Ἀποσκέδασον κήδεα θυμοῦ. 6. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἡμφιέννυντο. 7. Ἀλέξανδρος τῶν Ἰνδικῶν φιλοσόφων πολλοὺς ἐκρέμασεν. 8. Ὑδατος ῥοαὶ τὸ πῦρ κατασβεννύουσιν, ὄργην δὲ ἔπος ἀβρόν. 9. Ὁ οἶνος πολλάκις τοῖς ποτοῖς φαρμάκοις κεράννυνται. 10. Ἡρακλῆς χειρωσάμενος τὸν λέοντα τὴν δорὰν ἡμφιέστατο.

1. They are spreading-out the beds. 2. They will spread-out the beds. 3. They extinguished the fire. 4. The fire ceased-to-burn. 5. The philosopher will scatter the cares of the mind. 6. The young-man has clothed-himself-with an expensive robe. 7. The young-men will clothe-themselves-with expensive robes. 8. The barbarians hung many of the Greeks. 9. Water extinguishes fire, and a mild word anger. 10. The wicked man hangs-himself.

B.—1. Ἴππους ἔζευξε πρῶτος Ἐριχθόνιος. 2. Ἡρακλῆς ἐν Λέρνῃ πολυαύχενον ὤλεσεν ὕδραν. 3. Εἰ μὴ φυλάξεις μικρά, ἀπολεῖς τὰ μείζονα. 4. Τῶν πολεμίων οἱ μὲν ἀπολώλασιν, οἱ δὲ διέφυγον. 5. Θάλαττα τὴν μίαν πλευρὰν τῆς πόλεως ἐπιζεύγνυσιν. 6. Οὐδέποτε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. 7. Οἱ ἰσχυροὶ ἵπποι ἐς τὴν δεξιὰν σειρὰν ζεύγνυνται τοῦ ἄρματος. 8. Πᾶσαν ἔργου χάριν ἡ τῶν λόγων ἀκαιρία ἀπόλλυσι. 9. Ἡ μὲν εὐταξία σώζειν δοκεῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀπολώλεκεν. 10. Μὴ δαιμόνων χόλον ὄρσης.

1. I will yoke the horses. 2. Hercules will destroy the snake having-many-necks in Lerna. 3. Unless you take-care-of (say guard, pl.) small-things, you will lose (pl.) the greater-things. 4. The general has destroyed many of the enemy. 5. The young-man is undone. 6. A strong horse is yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 7. Strong horses were yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 8. The barbarians destroyed many cities. 9. The impious young-man roused the anger of the deities. 10. The impious young-men will rouse the anger of the deities.

C.—1. Θύραν τίς ἀνοίξει μοι; 2. μεμίζεται ἐσθλὰ κακοῖσιν. 3. Ὅρκον φεῦγε, κἂν δικαίως ὀμνῇς. 4. Ἄνδρὸς δικαίου καρπὸς οὐκ ἀπάλλεται. 5. Ὁμώμοκεν ὁ δικαστὴς δικάσειν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. 6. Ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστίν, ἥς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται. 7. Ξενοφάνης ἔλεγε τὴν γῆν ἐξ αἰέρος καὶ πυρὸς συμπαγῆναι. 8. Ἡ ὀργὴ καὶ ἡ ἀσυνεσία, δύο μεγίστω κακῷ, πολλοὺς ἀπώλεσαν. 9. Φρύγες ὅρκους οὐ χρῶνται, οὐτ' ὀμνύντες, οὐτ' ἄλλους ἐξορκοῦντες. 10. Ζεὺς ἄνδρ' ἐξολέσειεν Ὀλύμπιος, ὅς τὸν ἐταῖρον ἐξαπατᾶν ἐθέλει.

1. Who opened the door? 2. Who has opened the door? 3. The bad were mixed with the good. 4. Flee-from (pl.) oaths, even if ye swear justly. 5. They will swear justly. 6. The judges swore that they-would-judge according-to the laws. 7. The water of the fountain will not mix with wine. 8. The earth is compounded of (ἐξ) air and fire. 9. The Phrygians neither swear nor make others swear. 10. May the gods destroy the men who wish to deceive their (the) companions.

XXX.—IRREGULAR VERBS IN Ω.

The irregularities of the Greek verb are chiefly confined to the Present Tense. As a general rule it is necessary to commit to memory only the Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect Active. The Perfect Passive and the 1 Future and 1 Aorist Passive follow the 1 Perfect Active.

I.—VERBS WHICH ADD ϵ TO THE STEM.1. *In the Present Tense.*

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
γαμέω, <i>I marry</i> δοκέω, <i>I appear</i>	γαμῶ δόξω, δο- κήσω	ἔγημα ἔδοξα, ἐδό- κησα	γεγάμηκα δέδογμαι
ρίπτέω, <i>ρίπτω, I</i> <i>throw</i>	ρίψω	ἔρριψα	ἔρριφα
ὀθέω, <i>I push</i>	ῶσω	ἔωσα	—

2. *In other Tenses.*

ἀλέξω, <i>I ward off</i> ἄχθομαι, <i>I am vexed</i>	ἀλεξήσω ἀχθήσομαι, ἀχθεσθή- σομαι	ἤλεξα ἤχθέσθην	— —
βόσκω, <i>I feed</i> βούλομαι, <i>I wish</i>	βοσκήσω βουλήσομαι	— ἐβουλήθην	— βεβούλημαι, βέβουλα
δέω, <i>I want</i> δέομαι, <i>I entreat</i> ἐθέλω and θέλω, <i>I</i> <i>wish</i>	δεήσω δεήσομαι ἐθελήσω	ἐδέησα ἐδεήθην ἠθέλησα	δεδέηκα δεδέημαι ἠθέληκα
ἔρρω, <i>I go away</i> (ἔρομαι), <i>I ask</i> εὕδω, <i>I sleep</i> ἔψω, <i>I cook</i>	ἔρρήσω ἐρήσομαι εὐδήσω ἐψήσομαι	ἤρρησα ἤρόμην — ἤψησα	ἤρρηκα — — —
καθεζομαι, <i>I sit down</i> μάχομαι, <i>I fight</i> μέλει, <i>it is a care</i> μέλλω, <i>I am about to</i> μέλομαι, <i>I care for</i> μένω, <i>I remain</i> νέμω, <i>I distribute</i> ὀζω, <i>I smell</i> οἶομαι, <i>I think</i> οἶχομαι, <i>I go away</i> ὀφείλω, <i>I owe</i> παίω, <i>I strike</i>	καθεδοῦμαι μαχοῦμαι μελήσει μελήσω μελήσομαι μενῶ νεμῶ ὀζήσω οἰήσομαι οἰχήσομαι ὀφειλήσω παίσω, παιήσω	ἐκαθεζόμην ἐμαχεσάμην ἐμέλησεν ἐμέλλησα ἐμελήθην ἔμεινα ἔνειμα ὠξήσα ὠήθην — ὠφείλησα ἔπαισα	μεμάχημαι μεμέληκεν — μεμέλημαι μεμένηκα νενέμηκα ὠῶδα, 2 Petf. — (ὠχῆμαι) ὠφείληκα πέπαικα
χαίρω, <i>I rejoice</i>	χαίρήσω	ἐχάρην	κεχάρηκα

II.—VERBS WHICH ADD *ν* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.1. With *ν* simply.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
δαίνω, <i>I give</i> δύνω, <i>I dip</i> κάμνω, <i>I toil, become</i> <i>weary</i> τέμνω, <i>I cut</i> τίνω, <i>I pay a penalty</i>	δήξομαι — καμοῦμαι τεμῶ τίσω	ἔδακον ἔδυν ἔκαμον ἔτεμον, ἔταμον ἔτισα	δέδωχα δέδουκα κέκμηκα τέτμηκα τέτικα Pass. Pf. τέ- τισμαι, Aor. ἐτίσθην ἔφθακα
φθάνω, <i>I anticipate</i> φθίνω, <i>I perish</i>	φθήσομαι φθίσομαι, φθίσω, <i>I</i> <i>will make</i> <i>to perish</i>	ἔφθασα, ἔφθην ἔφθίμην, Opt. φθίμην, ἔφθισα, <i>I</i> <i>made to</i> <i>perish</i>	ἔφθιμαι

2. Also with the Stem lengthened, or *ε* added to the *ν*.

βαίνω, <i>I go</i> (Stem βα) βυνέω, <i>I stop up</i> (Stem βυ)	βήσομαι, βήσω, <i>I will</i> <i>make to go</i> βύσω	ἔβην, ἔβησα, <i>I</i> <i>made to go</i> ἔβυσσα	βέβηκα — Pass. Pf. βέ- βυσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐβύσθην ἐβήλακα
ελαίνω, <i>I drive</i> (Stem ελα) ἐκνέομαι, <i>I come</i> (Stem εκ) κυνέω, <i>I kiss</i> (Stem κυ) ἐπισχένομαι, <i>I pro-</i> <i>nise</i> (Stem ἐπ-εχ)	ελῶ ἔξομαι κίσσω ὑποσχέσο- μαι	ἤλασα ἰκόμην ἔκισσα ὑπεσχόμην	ἔγμαι — ὑπέσχημαι

III.—VERBS WHICH ADD *av* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

1. With *av* simply.

(The vowel *e* is added to the Stem in some Tenses.)

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αἰσθάνομαι, <i>I perceive</i> (Stem αἰσθ, αἰσθε)	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾗσθόμην	ᾗσθημαι
ἁμαρτάνω, <i>I err</i> , εἰν (Stem ἁμαρτ, ἁμαρτε)	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἤμαρτον	ἤμαρτηκα
ἀπεχθάνομαι, <i>I am hated</i> (St. ἀπεχθ, ἀπεχθε)	ἀπεχθήσομαι	ἀπηχθόμην	ἀπᾗχθημαι
αὐξάνω, αὐξέω, <i>I increase</i> (Stem αὐξ, αὐξε)	αὐξήσω	ἠύξησα	ἠύξηκα
βλαστάνω, <i>I bud</i> (St. βλαστ, βλαστε)	βλαστήσω	ἐβλαστον	ἐβλάστηκα
δαρθάνω, <i>I sleep</i> (Stem δαρθ, δαρθε)	δαρθήσομαι	ἔδαρθον	δεδάρθηκα
ὀλισθάνω, <i>I slip</i> (Stem ὀλισθ, ὀλισθε)	ὀλισθήσω	ὠλισθον	ὠλίσθηκα
ὀσφραίνομαι, <i>I smell</i> (Stem ὀσφ & ὀσφρε)	ὀσφρήσομαι	ὠσφρόμην	ὠσφρημαι
ὀφλισκάνω, <i>I owe</i> (Stem ὀφλ & ὀφλε: there is a double strengthening in the Present (ι)σκ and αν)	ὀφλήσω	ὠφλον	ὠφληκα

2. With the insertion of a nasal in the Stem: namely, *ν* before Dentals, *γ* before Gutturals, *μ* before Labials.

(The vowel of the Stem is also lengthened in most of the Tenses except the Present.)

θιγγάνω, <i>I touch</i> (Stem θιγ)	θήξομαι	ἔθιγον	—
λαγχάνω, <i>I meet with</i> (Stem λαχ)	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	ἐῴληχα

VERBS WHICH ADD *αν* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i> (Stem λαβ)	λήψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἵληφα Pf. Pass. εἵ- λημαι
λανθάνω, <i>I escape</i> notice, Mid. <i>I for-</i> get (Stem λαθ)	λήσω	ἔλαθον, λέ- λαθον	ἔληθθα Pf. Mid. λέ- λησμαι
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i> (Stem μαθ & μαθε)	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
πυνθάνομαι, <i>I learn</i> (Stem πυνθ)	πείσομαι	ἐπυνθόμην	πέπυσμαι
τυγχάνω, <i>I meet with,</i> obtain (St. τυχ)	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον, ἐτύ- χησα	τετύχηκα

IV.—VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE

A. Without Reduplication.

1. Without any other alteration of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀρέσκω, <i>I please</i> (Stem ἀρε)	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	(ἀρήρεκα) Pass. Pf. ἤρε- σμαι, Aor. 1 ἤρέσθην
γηράσκω, γηράω, <i>I</i> <i>grow old</i> (St. γηρα)	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρασα Inf. Aor. 2 γηρᾶναι, more com- mon than γηρᾶσαι	γεγήρακα
ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω, <i>I</i> <i>become marriage-</i> able (Stem ἡβα)	ἡβήσω	ἡβησα	ἡβηκα
ἰλάσκομαι, <i>I appease</i> (Stem ἰλα)	ἰλάσομαι	ἰλασάμην	—
μεθύσκω, <i>I make</i> <i>drunk</i> , Mid. <i>I</i> <i>become drunk</i> (Stem μεθυ)	μεθύσω	ἐμέθυσα	—

VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

2. With lengthening of the final vowel of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀναβιώσκομαι, <i>I come to life again</i> (St. ἀνα-βιο)	ἀναβιώσομαι	ἀνεβιώσα-μην	—
θνήσκω, <i>I die</i> (Stem θᾶν, θνη)	θανοῦμαι	ἔθανον	τέθνηκα
θρώσκω, <i>I leap</i> (Stem θορ, θρω)	θοροῦμαι	ἔθορον	—

3. With the connecting vowel *ι* (*ι-σκ*).

ἀλίσκομαι, <i>I am taken</i> (St. ἄλ, ἄλο)	ἄλωσσομαι	ἔαλων, ἤλων	ἔάλωκα, ἤλωκα
ἀναλίσκω, <i>I expend</i> (Stem ἀναλ, ἀναλο)	ἀναλώσω	ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα	ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα
εὕρισκω, <i>I find</i> (Stem εὔρ, εῖρε)	εὕρήσω	εὔρον	εὔρηκα Pass. Aor. 1 εὔρέθην
στερίσκω, στερέω, <i>I deprive</i> (St. στερ and στερε)	στερήσω	ἐστέρησα	ἐστέρηκα

4. With the omission of a consonant before *σκ*.

διδάσκω, <i>I teach</i> (Stem διδαχ)	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i> (Stem παθ: Pres. παθ-σκω becoming πα-σχω, the aspirate in θ being transferred to κ)	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
χάσκω, <i>I open the mouth</i> (St. χαν)	χανοῦμαι	ἔχανον	κέχηται

VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

B. With Reduplication.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
βιβράσκω, <i>I eat</i> (Stem βρω)	(βρώσομαι)	(ἔβρωσα) ἔβρων	βέβρωκα
γινώσκω, <i>I know</i> (Stem γνω)	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων	ἔγνοκα Pass. Pf. ἔγνω- σμαι, Aor. 1 ἐγνώσθην
διδράσκω, <i>I run</i> (Stem δρα)	δράσομαι	ἔδρᾶν	δέδρακα
μυμνήσκω, <i>I remind</i> (Stem μυν)	μνήσω	ἔμνησα	Pass. Pf. μέ- μνημαι, <i>I re- member</i> , Aor. 1 ἐμνή- σθην
πιπράσκω, <i>I sell</i> (Stem πρα)	—	—	πέπρακα Fut. 3 πεπρά- σομαι
τιτρώσκω, <i>I wound</i> (Stem τρω)	τρώσω	ἔτρωσα	Pf. Pass. τέ- τρωμαι

V.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM
DIFFERENT STEMS.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αἰρέω, <i>I take, Mid.</i> <i>I choose</i>	αἰρήσω	εἶλον	ἤρρηκα Aor. Pass. ἤρέ- θην
λέγω, <i>I say</i>	ἐρῶ, λέξω	εἶπον, εἶπα, ἔλεξα	εἶρηκα Pass. Pf. λέ- λεγμαι, Aor. ἐρρήθην, ἐλέχθην, Fut. ῥηθήσομαι

VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFERENT
STEMS (*continued*).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἔρχομαι <i>I go</i> ἐσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	ἐλεύσομαι ἔδομαι	ἦλθον, ἦλυ- τον ἔφαγον	ἐλήλυθα ἐδήδοκα Pf. Pass. ἐδί- δεσμαι ἑώνημαι
ὠνέομαι, <i>I buy</i> ὁράω, <i>I see</i>	ὠνήσομαι ὄψομαι	ἑωνησάμην, ἐπριάμην εἶδον	ἑώρακα Pass. Pf. ἑώρα- μαι and ὤμμαι, Aor. ὤφθην, Fut. ὀφθήσο- μαι
πίνω, <i>I drink</i> τρέχω, <i>I run</i> φέρω, <i>I carry</i>	πίομαι δραμοῦμαι οἶσω	ἔπιον, Imp. πίθι ἔδραμον ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκα	πέπωκα Pf. Pass. πέ- πομαι δεδράμηνκα ἐνήνοχα Pass. Pf. ἐνή- νεγμαι, Aor. 1 ἠνέχθην, Fut. ἐνεχθήσο- μαι and οἰσθή- σομαι, Mid. Fut. οἶσο- μαι, Aor. 1 ἠνεγκά- μην

VI.—OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

1. Stems ending in a digamma (F)

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
καίω, Att. κάω, <i>I burn</i> (Stem καF)	καίσω	ἔκανσα	κέκαυκα Aor. 2 Pass. ἐκάην κέκλυκα
κλαίω, Att. κλάω, <i>I weep</i> (Stem κλαF)	κλαύσομαι, κλανσοῦμαι, κλαιήσω	ἔκλυσα	
θέω, <i>I run</i> (Stem θεF)	θεύσομαι, θενσοῦμαι	—	—
νέω, <i>I swim</i> (Stem νεF)	νεύσομαι, (νευσοῦμαι)	ἔνευσα	νένευκα
πλέω, <i>I sail</i> (Stem πλεF)	πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα Pass. Pf. πέπλευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπλεύσθην πέπνευκα Pass. Pf. πέπνευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπνεύσθην ἐρρύηκα
πνέω, <i>I breathe</i> (Stem πνεF)	πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι	ἔπνευσα	
ῥέω, <i>I flow</i> (Stem ῥεF, ῥν)	ῥνήσομαι, (ῥεύσομαι)	ἔρρύνην (ἔρ- ῥευσα)	ἔρρύνηκα
χέω, <i>I pour</i> (Stem χεF, χν)	χέω	ἔχεα	κέχυκα

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c.

βάλλω, <i>I throw</i> (Stem βαλ, Met. βλη)	βαλῶ, (βαλλήσω)	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
καλέω, <i>I call</i> (Stem καλ, Met. κλη)	καλέσω, καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
πίπτω, <i>I fall</i> (Stem πετ, Pres. πι-πετ-ω = πίπτω)	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτακα

The digamma (F) pronounced as *v* or *w*, was originally the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, but went out of use. Before a consonant it is represented by *v*.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES (*continued*).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
σκέλλω, <i>I dry</i> (Stem σκελ or σκαλ, Met. σκλη) γίγνομαι, <i>I become</i> , am (Stem γεν, Pres. γι-γεν-ομαι = γίγνομαι)	σκληύσομαι	ἔσκλην	ἔσκληκα
ἐγείρω, <i>I awake</i> , wake up (St. ἐγερ)	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	ἐγήγερκα Pf. 2 ἐγήρηγορα, <i>I am awake</i> , Aor. ἤγρόμην, <i>I was awake</i>
ἔπομαι, <i>I follow</i>	ἐψομαι	ἑσπόμεν, Subj. σπῶ-μαι, Inf. σπέσθαι	—
ἔχω, <i>I have</i> (Stem σεχ, Syncop. σχ) εἶχον, Imperf.	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον, Subj. σχῶ, Opt. σχοίην, Imp. σχές	ἔσχηκα Aor. 1 Pass. ἐσχέθην
πέτομαι, πέταμαι, ἵπταμαι, <i>I fly</i>	(πετήσομαι) πτήσομαι	ἐπτόμην, ἐπτάμην, (ἔπτην)	—
ἄγω, <i>I lead</i> βιώω, <i>I live</i>	ἄξω βιώσομαι	ἤγαγον (ἐβίωσα), ἐβίων Opt. Aor. βιώην	ἀγήοχα, ἤχα βεβίωκα
διαλέγομαι, <i>I converse</i> τίκτω, <i>I bear</i> (Stem τεκ, Pres. τι-τεκ-ω = τίκτω)	διαλεχθήσομαι τέξω (τέξομαι)	διελέχθην ἔτεκον	διελεγμαι τέτοκα
τρώγω, <i>I gnaw</i>	τρώξομαι	ἔτραγον	—

VII.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR SECOND AORISTS
LIKE THE VERBS IN *μι*.

Many of these Verbs appear in the preceding lists.

Stems in α.

1. ἔ-βη-ν (Stem βα), Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, Imperat. βῆθι, in compounds also βᾶ (κατάβᾶ), Inf. βῆναι, Part. βάς.

2. γηρά-ναι (Stem γηρα), Inf. to the Pres. γηρά-σκω, *I grow old*.

3. ἔ-δρά-ν (Stem δρᾶ), Pres. δι-δρά-σκω, *I run*, Inf. δρᾶ-ναι, Part. δράς.

4. ἔ-κτά-ν (Stem κτᾶ), Pres. κτείνω, *I kill*, Part. κτάς, Part. Mid. κτά-μενος (*killed*).

5. ἔ-πτη-ν (Stem πτα), Pres. πέτομαι, *I fly*, Part. πτάς, Mid. πτά-μενος, Inf. πτέσθαι.

6. ἔ-τλη-ν (Stem τλᾶ), *I endured*, Subj. τλῶ, Opt. τλαίην, Imperat. τλήθι, Inf. τλήναι, Fut. τλήσομαι, Perf. τέτληκα.

7. ἔ-φθη-ν (Stem φθα), Pres. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, Inf. φθῆναι.

8. ἐ-πριά-μην (Stem πρια), *I bought*, Imperat. πρίω.

Stems in ε.

9. ἔ-σβη-ν (Stem σβε), Pres. σβέννυμι, *I quench*, Inf. σβῆναι.

10. ἔ-σκλη-ν (Stem σκλη), Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, Inf. σκλήναι.

11. Imperat. σχέ-ς, from σχέ-θι (Stem σεχ), Pres. ἔχω, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔ-σχ-ον.

Stems in ο and ω.

12. ἐ-άλω-ν (Stem ἄλω), *I was caught*, Pres. ἀλίσκομαι, Opt. ἀλοίην, Inf. ἀλῶναι, Part. ἀλοίς.

13. ἐ-βίω-ν (Stem βιο), Pres. βιώω, *I live*, Opt. βιῶην, Inf. βιῶναι, Part. βιούς.

14. ἔ-γνω-ν (Stem γνω), Pres. γι-γνώ-σκω, *I come to know*, Opt. γνῶιην, Imperat. γνῶθι, Inf. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.

Stem in ι.

15. Imperat. πῖ-θι (Stem πι), Pres. πίνω, *I drink*, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔπιον.

Stems in υ.

16. ἔ-δϋ-ν (Stem δυ), Pres. δύνω, *I dive*, Imperat. δϋθι, Inf. δϋναι, Part. δϋς.

17. ἔ-φϋ-ν (Stem φυ), *I became*, Pres. φύω, *I produce*, Inf. φϋναι.

VIII.—VERBS WHICH HAVE PERFECTS WITHOUT ANY PRESENT TENSE.

1. οἶδα, *I know*.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> οἶδα	οἶσθα	οἶδε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i> ἴσμεν	ἴστε	ἴσασι(ν)

Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἴσθι	ἴστω
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i>	ἴστε	ἴστωσαν

Subjunctive.

<i>Sing.</i> εἶδῶ	εἶδῆς	εἶδῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	εἶδῆτων	εἶδῆτων
<i>Plur.</i> εἶδῶμεν	εἶδῆτε	εἶδῶσι(ν)

Optative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἶδείην	εἶδείης	εἶδείη, &c.
----------------------	---------	-------------

Infinitive.

εἶδέναι

Participle.

Nom. εἰδώς	εἰδνῖα	εἰδός
Gen. εἰδότος	εἰδνίας	εἰδότος

Pluperfect, *I knew.*

Sing. ᾔδειν or ᾔδη	ᾔδεισθα, or ᾔδησθα	ᾔδει. or ᾔδη
Dual.	ᾔδειτον, or ᾔστον	ᾔδείτην, or ᾔστην
Plur. ᾔδαιμεν, or ᾔσμεν	ᾔδειτε, or ᾔστε	ᾔδεσαν, or ᾔσαν

Future.

εἴσομαι.

2. ἔοικα, *I resemble, appear.*

Infinitive. εἰκέναι or εἰκέναι		
Participle. εἰκώς, or εἰκώς	εἰκνῖα, or εἰκνῖα	εἰκός, or εἰκός
Pluperfect. ἔωκειν		

3. δέδοικα or δέδια, *I fear.*

Perfect.

Sing. δέδια	δέδιας	δέδιε
Dual.	δέδιτον	δέδιτον
Plur. δέδιμεν	δέδιτε	δέδιαν(ν)
Imperative. δέδιθι		
Subjunctive. δεδίω		
Optative. δεδιέην		
Infinitive. δεδιέναι		
Participle. δεδιώς		
1 Aorist. ἔδεια		
Future. δείσομαι		
Pluperfect. ἐδεδίειν.	3 Dual. ἐδεδίτην.	3 Plural. ἐδεδίσαν

XXXI.—EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. *Verbs which add ε to the Present Stem.* (See p. 137.)

EXERCISE LXVIII.

A.—1. Ἐχώρησαν Τρῶες, ὥσαντο δ' Ἀχαιοί. 2. Περικλῆς ἔγημε Ἀσπασίαν τὴν Μιλησίαν. 3. Ὁ Λέων ἐπιβρύπτει ἑαυτὸν τῇ λεῖα, ὅταν ᾖ πλησίον. 4. Ζεὺς ἐπέβριψε τῷ Τριφῶνι Ἀἴτην, ἕρος ἐν Σικελίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ἀληθῶς σοφὸς οὐ δοκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. 6. Βουλεύου μὲν βραδέως, ἐπιτέλει δὲ ταχέως τὰ δόξαντα. 7. Βούλομαι σοὶ κλύειν πότερα δέδοκται σοὶ μένοντι καρτερεῖν ἢ πλεῖν μετ' ἡμῶν. 8. Μήδεια ἤκεν εἰς Ἀθήνας κάκει γαμηθεῖσα* Αἰγεί παῖδα γεννᾷ Μῆδον. 9. Οὐκ ἀχθῆμαι τρέφων ὑμᾶς. 10. Ἐλπίδες οὐποτε καθεύδουσιν.

1. The Trojans will drive-back (push) the Achæans. 2. The men married the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 3. The men will marry the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 4. Medea married the hero. 5. The lions will throw themselves upon the booty. 6. Those who are really wise do not wish to appear to be best, but to be (so). 7. They deliberated slowly, but accomplished quickly what-was-determined-upon (aor. part. of δοκέω). 8. We determined (aor. impers. of δοκέω) remaining to persevere. 9. He was vexed (at) rearing us. 10. Hopes will never sleep.

* γαμέω in the Active voice is used of a man marrying, in the Middle of a woman.

B.—1. Οὐ πρέπει τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐν κινδύνους καθευδῆσαι. 2. Μήδεια Αἴσονα ἀνέψῃσασα νέον ποιῆσαι λέγεται. 3. Αἱ ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι τοὺς κενούς βροτῶν. 4. Σίτον αἰτίζων κατὰ δῆμον γαστέρα βοσκῆσεις. 5. Τὰ κακὰ ἀλεξόμεθα, τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύομεν. 6. Ἀλέξανδρος Ἡφαίστιονα θεὸν χειροτονῆσαι ἐβουλήθη. 7. Πλούσιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ πολλὰ κεκτημένος, ἀλλ' ὁ μικρῶν δεησόμενος. 8. Εἴ τις ἡμᾶς ἔροιτο, ὃ τι ἐστὶν ὁ σοφιστής, τί ἂν αὐτῷ ἀποκριναίμεθα; 9. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς μελήσει. 10. Ἀφ' ἵππων ἐμάχοντο οἱ Λυδοί. 11. Τῷ Ἀσκληπίῳ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα. 12. Ὀφειλῇσεις τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὴν χάριν.

1. Medea boiled Jason. 2. Hopes will feed empty mortals (say the empty-ones of mortals). 3. They will feed their (the) bellies,

4. He wards-off dangers. 5. The citizens wished to vote Alexander a god. 6. The man will want few-things. 7. I asked him who the sophists are. 8. The good care-for (impers.) virtue. 9. Cyrus fought on-horseback (*say* from a horse). 10. We owed cocks to Asclepius.

II. Verbs which add *v* or *ve* to the Present Tense. (See p. 138.)

EXERCISE LXIX.

A.—1. Οὐ φθίνει ἀρετή. 2. Τίνεις δίκας. 3. Ἀθηνᾶς μῆνις ἐλαύνει με. 4. Θεοῦ νόμον οὐ παραβαίνομεν. 5. Δεῖλῃ πᾶσα τέμνεται ὅπωρα. 6. Φιλεῖ τῷ κᾶμνοντι συσπεύδων θεός. 7. Οὐκ ἂν δύνατο μὴ καμὼν εὐδαιμονεῖν. 8. Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ τὸς (=καὶ αὐτὸς) ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. 9. Βέβηκε Δηάνειρα τὴν πανυστάτην ὁδῶν ἀπασῶν. 10. Εὐρυδίκη, ἡ γυνὴ Ὀρφέως, ἐτελεύτησε δηχθεῖσα ὑπὸ ὄφεως.

1. Virtue will never perish. 2. We paid the penalty. 3. The wrath of Athena, will drive me. 4. We transgressed the laws of the gods. 5. They will cut the fruit in the afternoon. 6. The gods are-wont (*say* love) to assist those-who-toil (part.). 7. Associating with wise-men, they themselves also turned-out wise. 8. The daughters have gone the last way of all. 9. The boy was bitten by a serpent. 10. The boys died having-been-bitten by serpents.

B.—1. Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ ἐφόρει, αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν ἐκ Νεμέας. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ὑπερβὰς τὸν Τανάιν τοὺς Σκύθας ἐνίκησε μεγάλην ἱππομαχίαν. 3. Πλείστου δοκεῖ ἀνὴρ ἐπαίνου ἄξιος εἶναι, ὃς ἂν φθάνῃ τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν. 4. Κλεισθένης ἐξήλασε Πεισιστρατίδας καὶ κατέλυσε τὴν τυραννίδα. 5. Τοὺς κακούργους οἱ θεοὶ ἀπορίσαντο. 6. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἐφθασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν φηγόντες. 7. Οἱ κεκμηκότες στρατιῶται ἀνεπαύσαντο. 8. Ἀττικὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐτμήθη. 9. Οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκοντο. 10. Ὁ φίλος ὑπέσχετό μοι ἀφίξεσθαι.

1. Hercules will himself cut the club from Nemea. 2. The Greeks having crossed the river conquered the barbarians. 3. The man anticipates his friends (in) benefiting (them). 4. Cleisthenes will drive out the Peisistratidae, and will overthrow the tyranny. 5. The citizens have driven-out the tyrants. 6. The gods took-vengeance-on the evil-doers. 7. The general fled into the city before the enemy (anticipated having fled). 8. The barbarians have laid-waste (*ρέμνω*) Attica. 9. The ambassador has come into the city. 10. The ambassadors promised to come (fut.).

III. Verbs which add *an* to the Present Tense. (See pp. 132, 140.)

EXERCISE LXX.

A.—1. Πᾶν ἔργον ἢ μελέτη συνάξει. 2. Οἱ Πέρσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἀπηχθάνοντο. 3. Πείθου λέγοντι, κοῦχ (= καὶ οὐ) ἁμαρτήσῃ ποτέ. 4. Ἄκων ἁμαρτῶν οὗ τις ἀνθρώπων κακός. 5. Εἰς θεοὺς καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ ἡμάρτηκας. 6. Λόγῳ ἡγεμῖν ἐν πατρί χρώμενος εἴχῃ ἁμαρτήσῃ. 7. Αἱ κύνες αἰσθάνονται τοῦ λόγου. 8. Ταῦταλον φέγει τὸ ἴδιον, ἐπειδὴν προσιόντα αἰσθῆται αὐτόν. 9. Φίλιππος αὐτὸς ἀπεφάσκειτο διὰ χρυσίου μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐξῆκέναι τὴν ἰδίαν βασιλείαν. 10. Οἱ Σαλαγκῶνες προσιόντας αἰσθόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν κατέθεντο εἰς Θράκας.

1. Practice increases every deed. 2. The philosophers will be hated by the citizens. 3. Obey (pl.) him-who-speaks, and you will never sin. 4. Those-who-sinned (part.) unwillingly are not wicked. 5. He had sinned against (eis) the gods both by word and deed. 6. They will not sin, using reason (λόγος) (as) a guide in everything. 7. The dogs perceived the hares. 8. Tantalus perceived the water approaching him. 9. Philip will increase his own kingdom more by-means-of gold than by-means-of arms. 10. The general having perceived the enemies approaching him deposited all the booty among (eis) the Thracians.

B.—1. Κέρδος πονηρὸν μὴ λαβεῖν βούλου ποτέ. 2. Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τείξῃ θεοῦ. 3. Γράμματα μαθεῖν δεῖ καὶ μαθόντα νοῦν ἔχειν. 4. Λαβὲ πρόνοιαν τοῦ προσήκοντος βίου. 5. Μὴ θίγῃς τοῦ κυνός. 6. Ἄγε δεῦρο, ἵνα πύθῃ τῆς λυγρᾶς ἀγγελίας. 7. Θεὸν ἐπιορκῶν μὴ δόκει λελθῆναι. 8. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἔτυχε γενναίους φίλους. 9. Μάθε φέρειν τὴν συμφορὰν. 10. Οὐδεὶς πω ἔξενον ἐξαπατήσας ἀθανάτους ἔλαθεν. 11. Ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ἐσθλὰ μαθήσῃ. 12. Καὶ κακὸς πολλάκις τιμῇ καὶ δόξῃ ἔλαχεν.

1. The good-man will not take disgraceful gain. 2. Having done just-things they obtained the gods (as) allies. 3. The boys learnt (μανθάνω) literature (pl.) 4. The boys touched the dog. 5. The citizens learnt (πυνθάνομαι) the sad news. 6. The evil-doers escaped-the-notice-of the citizens. 7. They will meet-with noble friends. 8. They have learnt to bear misfortunes. 9. The soldiers obtained honour and glory. 10. He has learnt good-things from good-men.

IV. Verbs which add *σκ* to the Present Stem. (See pp. 140-142.)

EXERCISE LXXI.

A.—1. 'Ολίγους εὐρήσεις ἄνδρας ἐταίρους πιστοὺς ἐν χαλεποῖς πράγμασιν. 2. Πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις μύσειμόν ἐστιν ἀποθανεῖν. 3. Πενθοῦμεν τοὺς τεθνηκότας. 4. Οὐκ ἂν εὖροις ἄνθρωπον πάντα ὀλβιώτατον. 5. Ἡ καλῶς ζῆν, ἢ καλῶς τεθνηκέναι ὁ εὐγενὴς βούλεται. 6. Εἰ τις γηράσας ζῆν εὐχεται, ἄξιός ἐστι γηράσκειν πολλὰς εἰς ἐτῶν ἑκατάδας. 7. Τύχη τέχνην εὐρήκας, οὐ τέχνη τύχην. 8. Ἀχάριστος, ὅστις εὖ παθῶν ἀμνημονεῖ. 9. Μέννησο νέος ὢν ὡς γέρων ἔσῃ ποτέ. 10. Ὡς ἡδὺ τοῖς σωθεῖσι μεμνησθαι πόνων. 11. Κύρος Γῆν ἱλάσκετο χοαῖε καὶ θεοὺς θυσίσαις. 12. Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς τῶν προγόνων κινδύνους.

1. The king found few men faithful companions. 2. The philosopher is dead (*say* has died). 3. The well-born-man will die nobly. 4. He mourns-for his (the) friend who-is-dead (*say*, who-has-died, part.). 5. The philosopher has-grown-old. 6. The sophists say that they have discovered wisdom. 7. Having experienced benefits (*say*, having suffered well), they are forgetful. 8. They remembered being young that they should be old sometime. 9. Those-who-were-saved remembered (their) troubles. 10. He reminded you of the valour of your (the) ancestors.

B.—1. Ὁ λαγὼς ἐν σκότει νέμεται, τὴν δὲ ἡμέραν ἀποδιδράσκει. 2. Ἦν τις ἀποδρᾶ* τῶν οἰκετῶν σε καὶ λάβῃς αὐτόν, τί αὐτῷ χρήσιμος; 3. Δεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς πολιορκίας Ἰλιον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔαλω. 4. Θρασύβουλος πολλὰ χρήματα ἀνήλωκεν ἐς στρατιώτας. 5. Ἡ φύσις τοὺς πελαργοὺς ἐδίδασκε τοὺς πατέρας ἐν γῇρα τρέφειν. 6. Ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστῶτος θέρους Τροίαν ἀλῶναι πᾶσαν. 7. Κροῖστος ἀλοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὰν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἀνήχθη. 8. Ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἀνεῖν τοῦ λόγου μὴ δικαίως δεδιδαγμένους δικαίαν θέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον. 9. Οἱ Σπαρτιάται τοῖς παισὶν ἐπεδείκνυσαν τοὺς Εἰλώτας μεθυσθέντας εἰς ἀποτροπὴν πολυουσίας. 10. Ἐὰν παρὰ Σπαρτιάτῃ εὐρεθῇ χρυσὸς ἢ ἀργυρὸς, θανάτῳ ζημιούται.

1. The slaves ran-away in-the night (gen.). 2. If your (the) slaves should run-away-from you (pl.), and you should take (pl.) them, how would you use (pl.) them? 3. The cities were taken by the barbarians. 4. They say that Ilium was taken by the Achæans

* 2 Aor. Subj.

in the tenth year of the siege. 5. Thrasybulus will spend much money upon soldiers. 6. Nature teaches children to support their (the) fathers in old-age. 7. The generals having been taken were carried to the pyre by the king. 8. Troy was taken. 9. The citizens have been taught to give (their) vote justly (adjective). 10. The Spartans made the Helots drunk.

V. *Verbs which form their Tenses from different Stems.*
(See pp. 142, 143.)

EXERCISE LXXII.

A.—1. Οἱ πολέμιοι εἶλον τὴν πόλιν. 2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν εἶλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ. 3. Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰς Αἶδου μέγα δῶμα ἦλθεν. 4. Μὴ πίστευε τάχιστα, πρὶν ἀτρεκέως πέρας ὄψει. 5. Μετρίως φάγε. 6. Οὐδὲ εἰς Ὅμηρον εἶρηκε μακρόν. 7. Ὅστις λόγους, ὡς παρακαταθήκην, λαβὼν ἐξείπεν, ἄδικός ἐστιν. 8. Μὴ τοῦτο βλέψῃς, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰ φρονοῦντων τοὺς λόγους ἀνδρῶν ἔρῳ. 9. Πένθει μετρίως τοὺς ἀποθανόντας φίλους· οὐ γὰρ τευθήκασιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, ἣν πᾶσιν εἰλθεῖν ἔστ' ἀνάγκη, προεληλύθασιν. 10. Ξένους πένητας μὴ παραδράμῃς ἰδὼν.

1. The enemies have taken the city. 2. Themistocles was chosen general by the Athenians in the Persian war. 3. The soldiers have gone into the city. 4. Hercules saw the great house of Hades. 5. They will-eat with-moderation. 6. He spoke the words of sensible men. 7. He will speak the words of sensible men. 8. He went-before the same way which it is necessary for all to go. 9. He saw the poor strangers. 10. Having seen the poor strangers, he will not pass-by (them).

B.—1. Ποταμός τις καὶ βεῦμα βιάιον ἐστὶν ὁ αἰὼν· ἄμα γὰρ ὄφθῃ καὶ παρενήνκεται. 2. Ἐνεγκε λύπην καὶ βλάβην ἐρβώμενος. 3. Φίλον δι' ὀργὴν ἐν κακοῖς μὴ περιύδῃς. 4. Μήπω μέγαν εἴπησ, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἔδῃς. 5. Πολλοὶ συμπίοντες ἀπαξ γίγνονται φίλοι. 6. Οὐκ ἐκπίομαι τὸν οἶνον. 7. Ὁ οἶνος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξεπόθη. 8. Οὐδεὶς οὐσίαν, ἣν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, κατέφαγεν. 9. Σόλωνος νόμος ἐστίν· ὁ τὰ πατρῶα κατεδηδοκὼς ἄτιμος ἔστω. 10. Γάϊος Καῖσαρ Φαρνάκην νικήσας πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἔγραψεν· ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα.

1. The generals were seen by the soldiers. 2. The messenger carried the message. 3. He bore (carried) sorrow firmly. 4. He will not neglect his (the) friends in misfortunes on-account of anger. 5. Do not ye as yet call (a man) great before ye see him dead.

6. They drank-together. 7. They will not drink the wine. 8. The wine has been drunk by the citizens. 9. The son ate-up his (the) paternal (possessions). 10. He came, he saw, he conquered.

VI. Other Irregularities.

1. Stems ending in a Digamma. (See p. 144.)

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. Ἡ στρατιὰ αὔριον ἐκπλεύσεται (ἐκπλευσεῖται). 2. Ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντίος τῇ στρατιᾷ ἔπνευσεν. 3. Ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄνδρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι μὴ ἐξένευσαν αὐτῶν. 4. Ὅταν οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει πλησιάζωσιν, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀναρπάσαντες τὰ ὄπλα θεύσονται πρὸς τὰς πόλεις. 5. Πολλοὶς καὶ σοφοῖς ἀνδράσι κέκλαυται τὰνθρώπινα. 6. Τίς οὐκ ἂν κλαύσει τὸν φίλον ἀτυχῇ; 7. Συγκέχυκε νῦν τὴν πίστιν ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς βίος. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων τάξεις συνέχεαν. 9. Οἱ νόμοι διὰ τὸν πόλεμον συγκεχυμένοι εἰσίν. 10. Ἰκαρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαυδάλου υἱός, τακέντος τοῦ κηροῦ καὶ τῶν πτερῶν περιβρέντων, εἰς τὸ πέλαγος ἐνέπιπτεν.

1. The armament has sailed-out. 2. The wind will blow opposed to the armament. 3. The men will swim-away. 4. The soldier will run to the gate of the city. 5. The philosopher has wept-for human-affairs. 6. They did not-weep-for their unfortunate friends. 7. The winds have blown opposed to the ships. 8. The slaves poured the water. 9. The enemies have confounded the ranks of the Greeks. 10. The ships sailed-out.

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c. (See pp. 144, 145.)

EXERCISE LXXIV.

1. Σόλων ἀποβαλὼν υἱὸν ἔκλαυσεν. 2. Ἡ Κορινθία χώρα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου, διὸς υἱοῦ, τὸ ὄνομα ἔσχηκεν. 3. Τὸ στενόν, ἔθθα ὑπὸ τοῦ χρυσοῦ κριοῦ Ἑλλή καθνέχθη, Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἐκλήθη. 4. Οἱ ἄρχοντες πόλεις πολλὰς ἔσχον. 5. Εἰπόντος τινὸς τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Πελοπίδαν, ἐμπεπτώκαμεν εἰς τοὺς πολέμους, τί μᾶλλον, εἶπεν, ἢ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖνοι; 6. Ἀρταγάτης λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ εἶδε πεπτακότα Κῦρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν αὐτῷ. 7. ἐν ταῦταις ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε. 8. Ἄμ' ἡλίφ ἀνίσχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς, γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαρίτου τοῦ Λάκωνος. 9. ἡ ὄρις τίττει ὄα. 10. ταῦτα τίττει πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν.

1. The fathers having lost their sons wept. 2. The Corinthian country will have its name from Corinthus, a son of Zeus. 3. The gods have called the narrow-strait Hellespont. 4. The king has held and will hold many cities. 5. The soldiers had fallen into-the-midst-of (eis) the enemies. 6. The companions, having leaped-down from their horses, fell-over Cyrus. 7. He was born and brought-up in this city. 8. Procles is descended from Demaratus the Laconian. 9. The mother bore a beautiful child. 10. These-things have produced and will produce war and enmity.

VII. *Verbs which form their Second Aorists like the Verbs in μι.* (See p. 146.)

EXERCISE LXXV.

A.—1. Ἐν Δελφοῖς ἦν γεγραμμένον πρὸς τῷ νεῷ, τὸ Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν.* 2. Μὴ τλῆς † με προδοῦναι. 3. Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἔφν. 4. Διὰ δίκης ἔβη νέμεσις εἰς Ἑλάνην. 5. Ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφν. 6. Ὀργιζόμενος ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἂν εὖ γνοίη. 7. Τλῆθι τοὺς σοὺς προσβλέπειν ἐναντίους ἐχθρούς. 8. Τὸ ἐνδοῦναι τὰ ὅπλα ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ ζώσασθαι. 9. Λέγεται ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Κέρβερον κίνα καταβῆναι. 10. Δαίδαλος ποιήσας πτέρυγας προσθετὰς ἐξέπητ μετὰ τοῦ Ἰκάρου.

1. He knew himself. 2. Know (pl.) yourselves. 3. He did not endure to betray me. 4. Do not ye endure to betray us. 5. He went into the city. 6. Do not go into the city. 7. Simple are (2 aor. of φύω) the words of truth. 8. Men in-anger (being angry) would not judge rightly. 9. Hercules descended to the dog Cerberus. 10. Daedalus and Icarus having made wings flew away.

τὸ the saying.

† Subj. used as an imperative.

B.—1. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρώτους ἀνθρώπους ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀναφῦναι λέγουσιν. 2. Κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον Μυτιλήνη, πόλις ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λέσβῳ, ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐάλω. 3. Ὁ Πλάτων ἐτελεύτησε τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἐκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιοὺς ἔτος ἐν πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. 4. Χίλιοι Ἀθηναῖον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα. 5. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν ἀλήθειαν γνῶναι σπεύδουσιν. 6. Ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀλῶναι. 7. Σύγγνωθί μοι, ὦ πάτερ. 8. Εἴς τι καταδὺς τοῦ κόσμου μέρος καὶ ἀποκρίψας σεαυτὸν, πιστεύεις ὅτι τὸν θεὸν ἀποσπέφνυγας; 9. Ὁ δοῦλος ἔλαθεν ἀποδρὰς τὸν δεσπότην. 10. Μήποτε σεαυτὸν ἀπογνῶς.

1. The first men sprang out-of Attica. 2. In the (κατά) Peloponnesian war the cities in the island (of) Lesbos were taken by the Athenians. 3. Plato lived one year in addition to eighty. 4. The philosopher is said to have lived one hundred years. 5. Two thousand Athenians embarked upon the ships. 6. The cities having been taken by the enemies were razed-to-the-ground. 7. The fathers pardoned the boy. 8. The wicked having descended into some portion of the world, and having concealed themselves, believe that they have fled from God. 9. The slaves escaped from their masters. 10. He never despaired of himself.

VIII. *Verbs which have Perfects without any Present Tense.* (See p. 147.)

EXERCISE LXXVI.

1. Ἀχρηστον προειδέναι τὰ μέλλοντα. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πάντων μέτρον ἴσασιν ἔχειν. 3. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὔτε δίκας ἤδεσαν, οὔτε νόμους. 4. Θεοὺς αἰδοῦ καὶ δειδιθί. 5. Ἰνδοὶ οὔτε δανείζουσιν οὔτε ἴσασι δανείζεσθαι. 6. Δύπην εὖνους οἶδε θεραπεύειν λόγος. 7. Ὅς οὔτ' ἐρυθρίῃν οἶδεν οὔτε δεδιέναι, τὰ πρῶτα * πάσης τῆς ἀναιδείας ἔχει. 8. Ἔστιν ἡ Πελοπόννησος εἰκὺνία φύλλῳ πλατάνου τὸ σχῆμα.†

1. The prophets know-beforehand the future. 2. We prophets knew-beforehand the future. 3. A good man knows (how) to have moderation in all-things (gen.). 4. He reverences and fears the gods. 5. They revered and feared the gods. 6. He knows neither (how) to reverence the gods nor to fear (them). 7. The Indians never lent-money-at-usury, nor did they know (how) to borrow-money-on-usury. 8. The daughter resembles her mother.

* *The elements of all shamelessness*

† *Accusative of reference.*

A SHORT SYNTAX.

First Concord.

§ 1. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in Number and Person: as, ὁ παῖς τρέχει, *the boy runs*; οἱ παῖδες τρέχουσι, *the boys run*.

§ 2. EXCEPTION.—The Nominative Plural of Neuter Nouns has the verb in the Singular: as, τὰ ῥόδα ἐστὶ καλὰ, *the roses are beautiful*.

Second Concord.

§ 3. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number and Case: as ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, *the good man*; ἡ ἀγαθὴ γυνή, *the good woman*; τὸ ἀγαθὸν δένδρον, *the good tree*.

Third Concord.

§ 4. The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but in Case follows its own clause: as, ὁλβιος ὁ στρατηγός, ὃν οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι, *happy (is) the general whom the citizens admire*.

Apposition.

§ 5. When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*: as, Κῦρος, ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king of the Persians*.

The Article.

§ 6. A Noun without the Article is indefinite: as, παῖς, *a boy*; a Noun with the Article is definite; as, ὁ παῖς, *the boy*.

§ 7. Without the Article the Adjective may either precede or follow the Noun: as, ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *a good man*. But *the good man* must be in Greek in the same order as in English: as, ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, *the good man*.

§ 8. If the Adjective is placed first or last, with the Article and Noun, it becomes a Predicate; as, ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *the man (is) good*, ἐστὶ being understood.

§ 9. Hence the Predicate generally has no article. The Article distinguishes the Subject from the Predicate: as, καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ παῖς, *the boy is handsome*; but καλὸς ἐστὶ παῖς, *he is a handsome boy*.

§ 10. The Article is placed before many Nouns, though not translated in English: as

- (1) Before nouns denoting material: as, ὁ χρυσός *gold*.
- (2) Before nouns denoting whole classes of objects: as, οἱ γῶπες, *vultures*.
- (3) Before abstract nouns: as ἡ δίκη, *justice*.
- (4) Before proper names, especially when they have been previously mentioned, and when not followed by another noun in apposition: as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; but Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the philosopher*.

§ 11. The Article supplies the place of the Possessive Pronoun, when the Pronoun is not emphatic: as, ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν θυγατέρα, *the mother admires HER daughter*.

Nominative Case.

§ 12. The Nominative denotes the *Subject*. When two nouns are connected by the verb "to be," they are put in the same case: as, ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι, *the earth is a globe*.

Accusative Case.

§ 13. The Accusative denotes the *Object*. Transitive verbs govern the Accusative: as, ἡ Ἀθῆνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην, *Athena admires justice*.

§ 14. The answers to the questions *How far?* *How long?* are put in the Accusative: as, ἀπέχει πεντήκοντα σταδίων, *it is fifty stades distant*; τρεῖς μῆνας ἔμεινεν, *he stayed three months*.

Genitive Case.

§ 15. The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive, when one is dependent upon the other: as, ἡ θεοσέβεια ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας, *the fear-of-God is the beginning of wisdom*.

§ 16. The answer to the question *when?* is put in the Genitive: as, χειμῶνος αἱ νύκτες μακρὰι εἰσιν, *in the winter the nights are long*.

§ 17. The Comparative governs the Genitive: as, σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν, *wisdom is a possession more valuable than wealth*.

§ 18. The *Genitive Absolute* is used in connexion with Participles, just like the *Ablative Absolute* in Latin: as, Κύρου βασιλεύοντος, *Cyro regnante*.

Dative Case.

§ 19. The Dative indicates the person who gains or loses anything: as, ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, *sleep is a treasure for (or to) men*.

§ 20. The Dative with Transitive Verbs is the *Indirect Object*, as, δίδωμι τῷ παιδί τὰ χρήματα, *I give the money to the boy*.

§ 21. The Dative with the verb "to be" indicates the possessor: as, πολλοί μοι φίλοι εἰσίν, *I have many friends*.

§ 22. The Dative indicates the means or instrument by which a thing is done, or the cause from which an action proceeds: as, ὁράμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, *we see with the eyes*; ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν, *man (is) by nature (a creature) fitted-for-the state*. When thus used, it is

called the *Instrumental Dative*, corresponding to the Ablative in Latin.

Prepositions.

§ 23. The Prepositions in Greek govern either the Genitive, or the Dative, or the Accusative case. As a general rule, Prepositions signifying *motion to* govern the Accusative; those signifying *motion from* govern the Genitive; and those signifying *rest* or *proximity* govern the Dative.

I. Prepositions with *one* case only :—

1. With Acc. ἀνά, *up*; εἰς, *into*; ὧς, *to*, of persons only.
2. With Gen. ἀνευ, *without*; ἀντί, *in place of*; ἀπό, *from*; ἐκ (or ἐξ), *out of*; πρό, *before*.
3. ἐν, *in*; σύν, *with*.

II. Prepositions with *two* cases :—

	With Accusative.	With Genitive.
ἀμφί,	<i>round</i> ,	<i>about</i> .
διά,	<i>on account of</i> ,	<i>through</i> .
κατά,	<i>down (along)</i> ,	<i>down (upon)</i> .
μετά,	<i>after</i> ,	<i>with</i> .
ὑπέρ,	<i>beyond</i> ,	<i>above, on behalf of</i> .

III. Prepositions with *three* cases :—

	With Acc.	With Gen.	With Dat.
ἐπί,	<i>against, to</i> ,	<i>on, during</i> ,	<i>on</i> .
παρά,	<i>to, across</i> ,	<i>from</i> ,	<i>by</i> .
περί,	<i>around</i> ,	<i>about</i> ,	<i>around</i> .
πρός,	<i>towards</i> ,	<i>from</i> ,	<i>to, at</i> .
ὑπό,	<i>under, near</i> ,	<i>by</i> ,	<i>under</i> .

The Voices.

§ 24. There are three Voices, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Middle*.

§ 25. The *Active* and *Passive* Voices are used nearly as in Latin, the Ablative of the Agent after the Passive Voice being expressed in Greek by ὑπό with the Genitive.

§ 26. The primary meaning of the *Middle Voice* is reflexive, and may be divided into:—

(1.) The *Direct Middle*, in which the Subject is also the direct Object of the Verb: as, λούομαι, *I wash myself*.

(2.) The *Indirect Middle*, in which the Subject is not the direct Object of the Verb, but is affected by the action of the Verb: as, πορίζομαι χρήματα, *I provide money for myself*; ἀγομαι γυναῖκα, *I take a wife to myself*.

(3.) The *Causative Middle*, in which the Subject gets an action done for itself: as, ὁ πατήρ διδάσκεται τὸν υἱόν, *the father gets his son taught*.

Indicative Mood.

§ 27. The Indicative is employed simply to state a fact positively or negatively, or simply to ask a question: as, ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, *the shepherd rears dogs*.

Subjunctive Mood.

§ 28. The Subjunctive expresses what *ought to* take place; it always refers to present or future time. Hence it is used in the following cases:

(1.) As a *challenge* in the first person: as, ἴωμεν, *let us go* [*eamus*].

(2.) With the negative μή in *prohibitions* and in negative admonitions: as, μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, *ne hoc feceris, you ought not to do this*.

(3.) In *hesitating questions*, where it is asked what *should* be done: as, τί φῶ; *what am I to say?*

(4.) With μή in sentences expressing *fear* or *anxiety*: as, μὴ ἀγρουκότερον ᾗ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν, *if it be not rather rude to say the truth*.

Optative Mood.

§ 29. (1.) The Optative alone (without the particle *ἂν*) is used to express a *wish* that something *may* take place: as, εὐδαίμων εἶην, *may I be happy*.

(2.) The Optative with the particle *ἂν* expresses *possibility*: τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἂν, *that (could) might be*.

Subjunctive and Optative Moods in Subordinate Sentences.

§ 30. In sentences expressing an object or purpose introduced by the conjunctions *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως*, *in order that, that*, the *Subjunctive* is used when the preceding sentence has a *PRINCIPAL* tense, and the *Optative* when the preceding sentence has an *HISTORICAL* tense: as,

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν, *the shepherd rears dogs, in order that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep*.

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας ἔτρεφεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν, *the shepherd was rearing dogs, in order that they might keep off the wolves from the sheep*.

The *PRINCIPAL* Tenses are the *Present, Perfect and Future*.

The *HISTORICAL* Tenses are the *Imperfect, Pluperfect and Aorist*.

Hence what is sequence of *Tenses* in Latin (see P. L. I. p. 95) is sequence of *Moods* in Greek.

Hypothetical or Conditional Propositions.

§ 31. Every conditional proposition is either *possible* or *impossible*. The *possible* cases either express an uncertainty or not: if they be attended with uncertainty, the speaker either alludes to a future decision and determination or not. Hence the following cases:

(1.) *Possibility*, without any mention of uncertainty. Use *εἰ*, *if*, with the *Indicative*: as, *εἰ τι ἔχεις, δός, if thou hast any thing, give it.*

(2.) *Uncertainty*, with the prospect of a decision and determination. Use *ἐάν*, *if*, with the *Subjunctive*: as, *ἐάν τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν, if we should have any thing, we will give it.*

(3.) *Uncertainty*, without any prospect of decision and determination. Use *εἰ*, *if*, with the *Optative* in the hypothesis, and *ἂν* with the *Optative* in the conclusion: as *εἰ τις ταῦτα πράττοι, μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσειε, if any one should do this, he would render me a great service.*

(4.) *Impossibility*, or belief that the thing is not so. Use the *Indicative* in both clauses, and *ἂν* with the conclusion.

For present or indefinite time, use the *Imperfect*, as *εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἂν, if he had anything, he would give it.*

For past time use the *Aorist*: as, *εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἂν, if he had had anything, he would have given it.*

Imperative Mood.

§ 32. The Imperative is the mood of command and, with negatives, of prohibition.

A prohibition in the second person can be expressed only in two ways, viz. either with *μὴ* and the *Present Imperative*: as, *μὴ πράττε, do not, of a continued action.* Or with *μὴ* and the *Aorist Subjunctive*: *μὴ πράξῃς, do not do, of a momentary action.*

The Infinitive.

§ 33. The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, *ἐθέλω τρέφειν ἵππους, I wish to rear horses.*

§ 34. The ACCUSATIVE and the INFINITIVE are used as in Latin, after verbs of *saying, thinking, hearing,*

knowing, &c., as ἡγγειλον τὸν Κύρον νικῆσαι, *nuntiabant Cyrum vicisse*, they reported that Cyrus had conquered.

(1.) But if the subject of the Infinitive is the same as the subject of the preceding verb, it is not expressed at all: as, νομίζω νενικηκέναι, *puto me vicisse*, I think that I have conquered.

(2.) When the subject of the Infinitive is thus omitted, the additions to the Infinitive must be in the Nominative: as, ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός, *Alexander dicebat se esse Jovis filium*, Alexander said that he was the son of Jupiter.

§ 35. The Article before the Infinitive turns it into a Noun: as, τὸ μισεῖν *hating or hatred*. It thus becomes declinable, and answers to the Latin Gerund: as, ἐπιθυμία τοῦ πιεῖν, *desiderium bibendi*, desire of drinking.

The Participle.

§ 36. The Article before the Participle turns it into a Noun: as, οἱ φεύγοντες, *those who flee*, the exiles; ὁ καλῶς πράττων, *he who does well*.

The Verbal Adjective.

§ 37. The Verbal Adjective in -τέος implying necessity, is constructed in two ways:

(1.) The Object of a necessary action becomes the Subject, and the Verbal Adjective agrees with it: as, ἡ πόλις τοῖς πολίταις ὠφελήτέα, *the state must be assisted by its citizens*.

(2.) The Neutral or impersonal construction, where the object of the action is in the case required by the verb: as, διωκτέον ἡμῖν τὴν ἀρετὴν, *we must pursue virtue*; βοηθητέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν, *we must help the state*.

The agent is in both cases in the Dative.

VOCABULARIES.

Vocabulary 1.

Ἀθηνᾶ, ἡ, the goddess Athena.
 ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.
 βασίλεια, ἡ, queen.
 δίκη, ἡ, justice.
 Μοῦσα, ἡ, Muse.
 νύμφη, ἡ, bride.
 ὁ, ἡ, τό, the.
 πηγή, ἡ, fountain.
 χώρα, ἡ, land, country.

Vocabulary 2.

αἰτία, ἡ, cause.
 ἀρετή, ἡ, virtue, valour.
 ἀρχή, ἡ, beginning.
 γῆ, ἡ, earth.
 δόξα, ἡ, glory, reputation.
 ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.
 θεοσέβεια, ἡ, fear of God.
 ρίζα, ἡ, root.
 ῥώμη, ἡ, strength.
 σοφία, ἡ, wisdom.
 σφαῖρα, ἡ, globe.
 φιλία, ἡ, friendship.
 ψυχή, ἡ, soul.

Vocabulary 3.

Ἀναξαγόρας, ὁ, Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher.
 Γοργίας, ὁ, Gorgias, a Greek philosopher.
 Ἑρμῆς, ὁ, the god Hermes.
 εὑρετής, ὁ, discoverer.
 Εὐριπίδης, ὁ, Euripides, a Greek tragic poet.
 Ἱππίας, ὁ, Hippias, a Greek sophist.
 καί, conj. and, also, even.
 μαθητής, ὁ, disciple.
 νεανίας, ὁ, young man.
 Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, an Argive hero.
 παλαιστρά, ἡ, wrestling-school.
 πολίτης, ὁ, citizen.
 Πρωταγόρας, ὁ, Protagoras, a Greek [sophist].
 Σκύθης, ὁ, Scythian.

σοφιστής, ὁ, sophist.
 Τισίας, ὁ, Tisias, a Greek philosopher.

Vocabulary 4.

ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother. [gods.
 ἀμβροσία, ἡ, ambrosia, food of the
 ζυπελος, ἡ, vine.
 ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, man.
 ἄργυρος, ὁ, silver.
 βάσανος, ἡ, touchstone, test.
 Διόνυσος, ὁ, the god Dionysus, or
 δόλος, ὁ, guile. [Bacchus.
 θάνατος, ὁ, death,
 θεός, ὁ, god.
 θησαυρός, ὁ, treasure.
 κακία, ἡ, vice.
 νῆσος, ἡ, island.
 σίτος, ὁ, food, corn.
 τρόπος, ὁ, (pl.) character.
 ὕπνος, ὁ, sleep.
 ὑπρέτης, ὁ, minister.
 χρυσός, ὁ, gold.

Vocabulary 5.

δένδρον, τό, tree.
 δῶρον, τό, gift.
 εἶδωλον, τό, image.
 ἴον, τό, violet.
 λόγος, ὁ, word.
 νόσος, ἡ, disease, illness.
 οἰκητήριον, τό, habitation.
 οἶνος, ὁ, wine.
 Ὀλυμπος, ὁ, Olympus.
 ῥόδον, τό, rose.
 σημεῖον, τό, sign.
 στέφανος, ὁ, crown.
 φάρμακον, τό, medicine, remedy,
 φύλλον, τό, leaf. [poison.

Vocabulary 6.

Ἀνδρόγεωσ, ὁ, Androgeos, a Greek hero.
 ἀνώγειον, τό, upper-room.
 βωμός, ὁ, altar.

λαγώς, *δ*, hare.
 Μίνως, *δ*, Minos, a Greek hero.
 ναός, *δ*, temple.
 Σάμιος, *δ*, Samian.
 ταῖς, *δ*, peacock.
 υἱός, *δ*, son.

Vocabulary 7.

ἀγαθός, *ή, δν*, good.
 δίδυμος, *η, ον*, twin.
 καλός, *ή, δν*, beautiful, honourable.
 σοφός, *ή, δν*, wise.
 φίλιος, *α, ον*, friendly.

Vocabulary 8.

ἄνους, *ον*, foolish.
 ἀπλούς, *ή, ον*, simple.
 εὖνους, *ον*, well-disposed.
 ἔλεως, *ων*, propitious.
 κάτοπτρον, *τό*, mirror.
 νοῦς, *δ*, mind, intelligence.
 οστέον, *τό*, bone.
 πιστός, *ή, δν*, faithful.
 πλοῦς, *δ*, voyage.
 τάφος, *δ*, tomb.
 χαλινός, *δ*, bridle.
 χρυσοῦς, *ή, ον*, golden.

Vocabulary 9.

Αραβί, Ἀραβος, *δ*, Arab.
 βίος, *δ*, life.
 γούψ, γυπός, *δ*, vulture.
 ἵππος, *δ* and *ή*, horse.
 ἰσχυρός, *δ, δν*, strong.
 κήρυξ, κήρυκος, *δ*, herald.
 μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, *δ*, ant.
 ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *δ*, talon, claw.
 ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυγος, *δ* and *ή*, quail.
 πολέπωνος, *ον*, laborious.
 φλέψ, φλεβός, *ή*, vein.
 φύλαξ, φύλακος, *δ*, guard.

Vocabulary 10.

ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, *ή*, shield.
 ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, *ή*, hope.
 λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, *ή*, torch, lamp.
 μακρός, *δ, δν*, long.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *δ* and *ή*, bird.
 παῖς, παιδός, *δ* and *ή*, boy, girl.
 πατρίς, πατρίδος, *ή*, native-land, country.
 προδότης, *ον, δ*, traitor, betrayer.

Vocabulary 11.

ἄρχων, ἄρχοντας, *δ*, ruler.
 γέρον, γέροντος, *δ*, old-man.
 γίγας, γίγαντος, *δ*, giant.
 λέων, λέοντος, *δ*, lion.
 νύξ, νυκτός, *ή*, night.
 Πόδας, Ποιδαντος, *δ*, Poesas, a Greek hero.
 Φιλοκτήτης, *δ*, Philoctetes, a Greek hero.

Vocabulary 12.

Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνας, *δ*, Greek.
 ἡγεμάν, ἡγεμόνος, *δ*, leader.
 θήρ, θηρός, *δ*, wild-beast.
 θυγάτηρ, θυγάτρος, *ή*, daughter.
 λιμήν, λιμένος, *δ*, harbour.
 μήτηρ, μητρός, *ή*, mother.
 πατήρ, πατρός, *δ*, father.
 ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, *δ*, orator.
 φόβηρος, *α, ον*, fearful, formidable.
 χειμών, χειμῶνος, *δ*, winter.

Vocabulary 13.

ἀδικία, *ή*, injustice.
 ἀνδρεία, *ή*, valour, bravery.
 διάφορος, *ον*, distinguished.
 ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος, *ή*, strength.
 κακός, *ή, δν*, evil.
 κροκόδειλος, *δ*, crocodile.
 Μέμνων, Μέμνωνος, *δ*, an Ethiopian warrior.
 ὀφθαλμός, *δ*, eye.
 πόλις, πόλεως, *ή*, city.
 πράξις, πράξεως, *ή*, action.
 πύργος, *δ*, tower.
 στάσις, στάσεως, *ή*, faction.
 σύνεσις, συνέσεως, *ή*, intelligence.
 σῦς, σῦς, *δ* and *ή*, boar, sow, swine.
 φθόνος, *δ*, envy.
 φρόνησις, φρονήσεως, *ή*, prudence.
 φύσις, *εως, ή*, nature.

Vocabulary 14.

Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγαμέμνωνος, *δ*, Agamemnon, a king of Argos, leader of the Greeks. [hero]
 Ἀτρεΐς, Ἀτρέως, *δ*, Atreus, a Greek hero.
 Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλλεύς, *δ*, Achilles, or Achilles, a Greek hero.
 βασιλεύς, βασιλείας, *δ*, king.

βοῦς, βοῆς, ὁ and ἡ, bull, ox, cow.
 γονεὺς, γονέως, ὁ, a parent, father.
 γράς, γράς, ἡ, old-woman.
 Δρύας, Δρύαντος, ὁ, Dryas, a Macedonian king.
 ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care.
 Κύρος, ὁ, Cyrus, a Persian king.
 Λυκούργος, ὁ, Lycurgus, a Macedonian king.
 Μακεδάν, Μακεδόνας, ὁ, Macedonian.
 Μενέλαος, ὁ, Menelaus, a Greek hero.
 νόμος, ὁ, law.
 Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσεώς, ὁ, Odysseus, or Ulysses, a Greek hero.
 Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ, Patroclus, a Greek hero.
 πολύλογος, ου, talkative.
 Πέρσης, ὁ, Persian.
 Τηλέμαχος, ὁ, Telemachus, son of Odysseus.
 φίλος, ὁ, friend.
 χρηστός, ἡ, ὅν, useful.

Vocabulary 15.

αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, ἡ, reverence.
 ἄξιος, α, ου, worthy.
 Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπόλλωνος, ὁ, the god Apollo.
 Ἄρτεμις, Ἀρτέμιδος, ἡ, the goddess Artemis.
 Γοργών, Γοργόνος, ἡ, Gorgon, a fabulous monster.
 δμῶς, δμῶς, ὁ, slave.
 Ἐρατώ, Ἐρατοῦς, ἡ, Erato, one of the Muses.
 ἥρως, ἥρως, ὁ, hero.
 ἱστοριογράφος, ὁ, historian.
 Κλειώ, Κλειοῦς, ἡ, Clio, one of the Muses.
 Κητώ, Κητοῦς, ἡ, Ceto, wife of Phorcys.
 Λητώ, Λητοῦς, ἡ, the goddess Leto or Latona.
 λυπηρός, ἄ, ὅν, grievous, painful.
 λυρικός, ἡ, ὅν, lyric.
 ποιητής, ὁ, poet.
 Φόρκυς, Φόρκυος, ὁ, Phorcys, a fabulous personage.

Vocabulary 16.

Ἀστυάγης, Ἀστυάγους, ὁ, Astyages, the last king of Media.
 διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher.
 ἐκγονος, ὁ, descendant.
 Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέους, ὁ, the god Heracles or Hercules.
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ, Lacedæmonian.
 Μανδάνη, ἡ, Mandane, a Median princess, mother of Cyrus the Great.
 Μῆδος, ὁ, Mede.
 Περικλῆς, Περικλέους, ὁ, Pericles, an Athenian statesman.
 Σοφοκλῆς, Σοφοκλέους, ὁ, Sophocles, a tragic poet.
 τραγωδία, ἡ, tragedy.

Vocabulary 17.

ἄστυ, ἄστεος, τό, city.
 γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk.
 γένος, γένους, τό, race, kind.
 γῆρας, γήρως, τό, old-age.
 γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee.
 δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, spear.
 ἔπος, ἔπους, τό, word.
 ζημία, ἡ, loss.
 ἡδονή, ἡ, pleasure.
 θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὅν, wonderful.
 κάμηλος, ὁ, camel.
 κέρας, κέρατος, κέρως, τό, horn.
 κέρδος, κέρδους, τό, gain.
 κλέος, κλέους, τό, glory, renown.
 κόσμος, ὁ, ornament.
 κρατήρ, κρατήρος, ὁ, bowl.
 μικρός, ἄ, ὅν, small.
 ὕπλον, τό, weapon, in pl. arms.
 οὖς, ὠτός, τό, ear.
 πονηρός, ἄ, ὅν, evil. [depl
 πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, τό, affair, thing
 σῶμα, σώματος, τό, body.
 τεῖχος, τείχους, τό, wall.
 τέρας, τέρατος, τό, wonder, prodigy.
 χαλεπός, ἡ, ὅν, troublesome, difficult.
 χωρισμός, ὁ, separation. [cult.

Vocabulary 18.

Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντος, ὁ, Atlas, a fabulous personage.
 βραχύς, εἰα, ὅ, short. [ious personage.
 γλυκύς, εἰα, ὅ, sweet.
 δέ, but.
 ἔργον, τό, work.

εὐρύς, εἶα, ὕ, wide, broad.
 εὐσεβεία, ἡ, piety.
 ἡδύς, εἶα, ὕ, sweet, pleasant.
 θέρος, θέρους, τό, summer.
 ἱατρός, ὁ, physician.
 ἱμάτιον, τό, garment.
 ἴσος, η, ον, equal.
 ἴχνος, ἴχνους, τό, footstep.
 κόλαξ, κόλακος, ὁ, flatterer.
 κρέας, κρέως, τό, flesh.
 λύπη, ἡ, grief, sorrow.
 μέλας, αἶνα, αν, black.
 μέν, indeed (usually untranslated).
 νέκυς, νέκυος, ὁ, dead-body, dead
 ὀξύς, εἶα, ὕ, sharp. [person].
 οὐρανός, ὁ, heaven.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every.
 τάλας, αἶνα, αν, wretched.
 τέρψις, τέρψεως, ἡ, enjoyment.
 τέχνη, ἡ, art.
 τραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, rough.
 φιλοσοφία, ἡ, philosophy.
 φυγή, ἡ, flight, exile.
 φωνή, ἡ, voice.
 χαρίεις, εἶσα, εν, graceful, pleasant.
 χρόνος, ὁ, time.
 χωρίον, τό, place.
 ὠτίς, ὠτίδος, ἡ, bustard. [Ex. 63.]
 ὠφέλιμος, ἡ, ον, or os, αν, useful. (See

Vocabulary 19.

ἄδικος, η, ον, unjust.
 ἄθλιος, α, ον, wretched.
 ἀκρατής, ἐς, intemperate.
 ἀληθής, ἐς, true.
 ἀνελεύθερος, α, ον, not-free.
 ἄρσην, εν, male.
 ἀσεβής, ἐς, impious.
 ἀσθενής, ἐς, weak.
 ἀσφαλής, ἐς, safe.
 ἄφρων, ον, senseless.
 ἄχαρις, ι, ungraceful.
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just.
 δίπτερος, υ, two-cubits-long.
 δυστυχής, ἐς, unfortunate.
 ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free.
 εὐγενής, ἐς, well-born.
 εὐδαίμων, ον, fortunate.
 εὐσεβής, ἐς, pious.
 εὐτυχής, ἐς, fortunate.
 εὐχαρις, ι, graceful.
 Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ, the god Zeus.

καταφυγή, ἡ, refuge.
 κολάστης, ὁ, chastiser.
 μάντις, μάντεως, ὁ, prophet.
 μεγαληγορία, ἡ, boastfulness.
 μεγαλήγορος, ον, boastful.
 νέος, α, ον, young, new.
 οἶκος, ὁ, house.
 παιδεία, ἡ, instruction, education.
 σιωπή, ἡ, silence.
 στῦλος, ὁ, pillar.
 σώφρων, ον, prudent.
 τόξευμα, τοξεύματος, τό, bow.
 ὑπέρφρων, ον, proud.
 ψευδής, ἐς, false.

Vocabulary 20.

ἄγνωστος, ὁ, unknown.
 ἅπας, ασα, αν, all.
 ἄρπαξ, ατος, rapacious.
 κοινός, ὁ, ὄν, common.
 πένης, ητος, poor.
 Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ὁ, Plato,
 Greek philosopher.
 φθόγγος, ὁ, voice, tune.
 φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.

Vocabulary 21.

Αἴακος, ον, ὁ, Aiacus, the judge of
 the dead.
 Ἄϊδης, Ἄϊδου, ὁ, Hades, the place
 of the dead.
 Ἄλς, ἁλός, ἡ, sea.
 Ἀμάζων, Ἀμάζονος, ἡ, Amazon, one
 of a race of warlike women.
 ἄνδρειος, α, ον, brave.
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man.
 ἄπιστος, ον, faithless.
 Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, ὁ, the God Ares.
 Ἀρμονία, ἡ, Harmonia, a Greek
 heroine.
 Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ, the goddess Aphrodite.
 γυνή, γυναῖκός, ἡ, woman, wife.
 εἰκών, εἰκόνης, ἡ, image.
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.
 ἵστος, ὁ, loom.
 Κάδμος, ὁ, Cadmus, a Greek hero.
 Κάστωρ, Κάστορος, ὁ, the god
 Castor.
 κενός, ὁ, ὄν, empty.
 κίστη, ἡ, chest.
 κλεις, κλειδός, ἡ, key.

κύνων, κυνός, *ó* and *ή*, dog.
 Μαία, *ή*, the goddess Maia.
 μαρτυρία, *ή*, evidence.
 μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, *ó*, witness.
 ναύς, νεώς, *ή*, ship.
 ὀλίγος, *η, ον*, few, (of time) short.
 Πολυδεύκης, Πολυδεύκου, *ó*, the god
 Πότιμος, *η, ον*, drinkable. [Pollux.
 σιγή, silence.
 σωτήρ, σωτήρος, *ó*, preserver.
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.
 χεῖρ, χειρός, *ή*, hand.
 ψυχρός, *ά, όν*, cold.
 ὠφέλεια, *ή*, service.

Vocabulary 22.

Αἴγυπτος, *ή*, the country of Egypt.
 ἀφθονία, *ή*, abundance.
 ἔλαιον, τό, oil.
 ἔθος, ἔθους, τό, (*pl.*) character.
 θάλαττα, *ή*, sea.
 ἰχθυς, ἰχθυος, *ó*, fish.
 Κροῖσος, *ó*, Croesus, a Lydian king.
 Λυδία, *ή*, the country of Lydia.
 μέγας, ἀλη, *α*, great.
 πλήρης, *ες*, full.
 πλούτος, *ó*, wealth.
 πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ, many, much.
 ποταμός, *ó*, river.
 πρᾶος, εἶα, *ύ*, mild, gentle, tame.
 πρόσδοδος, *ή*, revenue.
 σύκον, τό, fig.
 τύχη, *ή*, fortune.
 φόβος, *ó*, fear.

Vocabulary 23.

Ἀθήναιος, *ó*, Athenian.
 Αἴτνη, *ή*, Aetna, a burning moun-
 tain in Sicily.
 Ἀριστείδης, Ἀριστείδους, *ó*, Aris-
 teides, an Athenian.
 ἀτυχία, *ή*, misfortune.
 βαθύς, εἶα, *ύ*, deep.
 βαρύς, εἶα, *ύ*, heavy.
 βίαιος, *α, ον*, violent.
 γέραιος, *α, ον*, old.
 διαίτα, *η*, mode of life.
 δοῦλος, *ó*, slave.
 ἐγκρατής, *ές*, moderate.
 ἔθνος, ἔθνους, τό, nation.
 ἐρδωμένος, *η, ον*, strong.
 εὐτυχία, *ή*, good fortune.

ἤ (after comparative), than.
 θεά, *ή*, goddess.
 Ἰνδός, *ó*, Indian.
 Καλλίας, *ó*, Callias, an Athenian.
 κλεπτός, *ή, όν*, thievish.
 κύραξ, κόρακος, *ó*, raven.
 Κριτίας, *ó*, Critias, an Athenian.
 κτήσις, κτήσεως, *ή*, possession.
 Κύκλωψ, Κύκλωπος, *ó*, Cyclops, a
 fabulous monster.
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, *ó*, Lacedaemonian.
 λάλος, *ον*, loquacious.
 μεσότης, μεσότητος, *ή*, moderation.
 παλαιός, *ά, όν*, old.
 παραπλήσιος, *α, ον*, similar.
 πλούσιος, *α, ον*, rich.
 πτωχός, *ή, όν*, poor.
 Σπαρτιατικός, *ή, όν*, Spartan.
 Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, *ó*, Socrates,
 an Athenian philosopher.
 χειλιών, χειλιδόνος, *ή*, swallow.

Vocabulary 24.

αἰσχρός, *ά, όν*, base.
 βουλή, *ή*, advice, counsel, council.
 ἐχθρός, *ά, όν*, hostile.
 ζῶν, τό, animal.
 ἦβη, *ή*, youth.
 θάπτων (or θασσων), *ον*, swifter;
 comp. of ταχύς.
 λοιπός, *ή, όν*, other.
 οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
 nothing.
 ὄφεις, ὄφεως, *ó, ή*, serpent.

Vocabulary 25.

ἄλγιστος, *η, ον*, irreg. superl. of
 ἄλγεινός, most (or very) painful.
 ἀναρχία, *ή*, anarchy.
 δουλεία, *ή*, slavery.
 ἐλάττων, *ον*, less; irreg. comp. of
 μικρός.
 ἐμφυτός, *ον*, implanted.
 ἥλιος, *ó*, sun.
 κρείττων, *ον*, better; irreg. comp.
 of ἀγαθός.
 κτήμα, κτήματος, τό, possession.
 μείζων, *ον*, greater; irreg. comp. of
 μέγας.

πλεῖων, *ον*, more; irreg. comp. of πολὺς.
 πλεονεξία, *ῆ*, covetousness.
 σωφροσύνη, *ῆ*, prudence.

Vocabulary 26.

Ἀλκιβιάδης, *ὁ*, Alcibiades, an Athenian general and statesman.
 ἀναίδεια, *ῆ*, shamelessness.
 ἄριστος, *η, ον*, best; irreg. superl. of ἄγαθός.
 δύναμις, *δυνάμεως, ῆ*, power.
 δῶρημα, *δωρήματος, τό*, gift.
 ἐγκράτεια, *ῆ*, self-control.
 ἐνίοτε, *adv.* sometimes.
 ἐσθλός, *ῆ, ὄν*, good.
 καιρός, *ὁ*, opportunity.
 κράτιστος, *η, ον*, irreg. superl. of ἄγαθός, best.
 ὁμόνοια, *ῆ*, harmony.
 πλεῖστος, *η, ον*, most; irreg. superl. of πολὺς.
 σαφής, *ἐς*, plain.
 ὕβριστος, *η, ον*, violent, insolent.
 φονικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, bloody.

Vocabulary 27.

ἀριθμός, *ὁ*, number, extent.
 ἄρμα, *ἑρματος, τό*, chariot.
 Ἀρχέδημος, *ὁ*, Archedemus, an Athenian.
 βῆμα, *βήματος, τό*, a pace.
 Δαναός, *ὁ*, Danaus, a Greek hero.
 δέκα, *indecl.* ten.
 δεύτερος, *α, ον*, second.
 διακόσιοι, *αι, α*, two hundred.
 ἑβδομος, *η, ον*, seventh.
 εἰκοσι(ν), *indecl.* twenty.
 εἰς, *μία, ἓν*, one.
 ἑκατόν, *indecl.* a hundred.
 ἕκτος, *η, ον*, sixth.
 ἑξακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, six thousand.
 ἑξακόσιοι, *αι, α*, six hundred.
 ἑπτα, *indecl.* seven.
 ἑπτακόσιοι, *αι, α*, seven hundred.
 Εὐβοία, *ῆ*, the island Euboea.
 εὔρος, *εὐρους, τό*, breadth.
 ῆ, *or*.
 θνητός, *ῆ, ὄν*, mortal.
 ἵππεύς, *ἵππεως, ὁ*, horseman.
 Κιλικία, *ῆ*, Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor.

Κρίτων, *Κρίτωνος, ὁ*, Criton, an Athenian.
 Κρήτη, *ῆ*, Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.
 Κύπρος, *ῆ*, Cyprus, an island on the coast of Asia Minor.
 Κύρνος, *ῆ*, Cynus, an island in the Mediterranean, now Corsica.
 Λέσβος, *ῆ*, Lesbos, an island on the coast of Asia Minor.
 μία, *see εἰς*.
 μέτρον, *τό*, measure, moderation.
 μύριοι, *αι, α*, ten thousand.
 ὁδός, *ῆ*, way, journey.
 ὀκτακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, eight thousand.
 ὀπλίτης, *ὁ*, armed-man.
 παρασάγγης, *ὁ*, parasang, about a league.
 πέμπτος, *η, ον*, fifth.
 πέντε, *indecl.* five.
 πενήκοντα, *indecl.* fifty.
 πλεθρον, *τό*, plethrum = 100 feet.
 πούς, *ποδός, ὁ*, foot.
 Σαρδῶ, *Σαρδοῦς, ῆ*, the island Sardinia.
 Σάρος, *ὁ*, Sarus, a river of Cilicia.
 Σεμέλη, *ῆ*, Semele, a Greek heroine.
 Σικελία, *ῆ*, the island Sicily.
 Σόλων, *Σόλωνος, ὁ*, an Athenian sage.
 στάδιον, *τό*, stadium, about a furlong.
 σταθμός, *ὁ*, stage.
 στρατεῦμα, *στρατεύματος, τό*, army.
 τάξις, *τάξεως, ῆ*, rank.
 τέταρτος, *η, ον*, fourth.
 τετρακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, four thousand.
 τετρακόσιοι, *αι, α*, four hundred.
 τέτταρες, *α*, four.
 τρεῖς, *τρία*, three.
 τριάκοντα, *indecl.* thirty.
 τρισμύριοι, *αι, α*, thirty thousand.
 τρίτος, *η, ον*, third.
 φυλή, *ῆ*, tribe.
 χίλιοι, *αι, α*, thousand.

Vocabulary 28.

ἀλλήλων, *αιν, οιν*, of or to one another, *ἑς, οὗ*, his own. [another
 ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, *I*.
 ἡμεῖς, *ἡμῶν*, *pl.* of ἐγώ.
 ἡμερος, *α, ον*, mild.
 νῶ, *νῶν*, *dual* of ἐγώ.
 οὔτε, *adv.* neither, nor.

πολέμιος, *ὁ*, enemy, hostile.
 σύ, σου, thou.
 σφά, σφών, dual of σύ.
 ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, pl. of σύ.

Vocabulary 29.

ἐμος, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, my, mine.
 ἡμέτερος, *α, ον*, our.
 μεθήμων, *ον*, idle.
 σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.
 σπουδαῖος, *α, ον*, diligent.
 ὑμέτερος, *α, ον*, your.

Vocabulary 30.

γνώμη, *ἡ*, opinion.
 ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, this.
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

Vocabulary 31.

αὐτός, *ἡ, ὁ*, self.
 ἡμέρα, *ἡ*, the day.
 μήν, μηνός, *ὁ*, month.
 ὁ αὐτός, *ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό*, the same.
 στρατηγός, *ὁ*, general.
 ταῦτά, for τὰ αὐτά, from ὁ αὐτός.
 τρόπος, *ὁ*, manner.

Vocabulary 32.

ἄδοξος, *ον*, obscure.
 αἰνίγμα, αἰνίγματος, τό, enigma.
 Ἀργεῖος, *α, ον*, Argive, belonging to
 the Greek city of Argos.
 δίπους, *ον*, two-footed.
 ἐκεῖνος, *η, ο*, that. [Sicily.
 *Ερυξ, *Ερυκος, *ἡ*, Eryx, a city in
 *Ερας, *Ερωτος, *ὁ*, Eros, the god of
 love. [imperative, &c.
 μηδείς, ἐμία, ἐν, no-one, used with
 ἕλβιος, *α, ον*, happy. [soever.
 ὅστις, ἧτις, *ὁ, τι*, whosoever, what-
 εῖτου, for οὗτινος ἧστινος, gen. of
 οὗσια, *ἡ*, property. [ὅστις.
 περιστέρα, *ἡ*, dove. [Greek hero.
 Περσεύς, Περσέως, *ὁ*, Perseus, a
 πλῆθος, πλῆθους, τό, multitude.
 Σφίγξ, Σφιγγός, *ἡ*, Sphinx, a fabu-
 lous monster.
 τετράπους, *ονν*, four-footed.
 τίς, τί, who? what? some one, some-
 τρίπους, *ονν*, three-footed. [thing.

Vocabulary 33.

βροτός, *ὁ*, mortal.
 γραφεύς, γραφέως, *ὁ*, painter.
 Διονύσιος, *ὁ*, Dionysius, a Greek
 δύο, δύοιν, two. [painter.
 ζταῖρος, *ὁ*, companion.

ἐλευθερία, *ἡ*, freedom.
 ἔτι, adv., still.
 εὐεργεσία, *ἡ*, good-doing. [nian.
 Ξανθίππος, *ὁ*, Xanthippus, an Athe-
 ὁμοιος, *α, ον*, like, with *dat.*
 οὔποτε, adv., never.
 παιδίον, τό, little-child.
 Πάραλος, *ὁ*, Paralus, an Athenian.
 Πολύγνωτος, *ὁ*, Polygnotus, a Greek
 painter.
 Φίλιππος, *ὁ*, Philip, king of Macedon.

Vocabulary 34.

ἀθάνατος, *ον*, immortal.
 γέλως, γέλωτος, *ὁ*, laughter, *acc.*
 γέλωτα and γέλων.
 γλῶσσα, *ἡ*, tongue.
 δύσμοιρος, *ον*, unfortunate.
 ἔντιμος, *ον*, honourable.
 ἔπαινος, *ὁ*, praise.
 κακὴ γοργος, *ὁ*, slanderer.
 κοίρανος, *ὁ*, ruler.
 μάλλον, adv., rather, comp. of μάλα,
 μόνον, adv., only. [sup. μάλιστα.
 πολυκοιρανία, poet. for πολυκοιρανία,
 multitude-of-rulers. [torian.
 συγγραφεύς, συγγραφέως, *ὁ*, his-
 τοριοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο, such.
 φιλόπονος, *ον*, laborious.
 φίλος, *η, ον*, fond of.

Vocabulary 35.

ἄγω, ξω, I lead.
 ἀπερῶ, ξω, I keep off.
 ἀποθνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, I die.
 ἀποτρέπω, ψω, I avert. [away.
 ἀποφύγω, ξόμαι, or ξοῦμαι, I flee
 διαβάλλω, βάλω, I calumniate.
 εἰμί, ἔσομαι, I am.
 ἐπιβουλεύω, σω, I plot-against.
 ἔχω, ἔξω, στήσω, I have. (See p.
 ἐχθαίρω, ἄρῶ, I hate. [145.)
 θάπτω, ψω, I bury.
 θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, I die.
 ἱππεύω, σω, I ride.
 καίω, καύσω, I burn (trans.).
 κελεύω, σω, I order.
 κλύω, I hear.
 λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I take, obtain.
 λέγω, ξω, I say.
 μαθάνω, μαθήσομαι, I learn.
 νομίζω, σω, I think.
 ξυνθνήσκω, ανούμαι, I die-with.
 πλησιάζω, σω, I approach.

πράττω, ξω, I do, I fare.
 στασιάζω, σω, I am-at-variance.
 ταριχεύω, σω, I embalm.
 τρέφω, θρέψω, I rear.
 φέρω, οἶσω, I bring.
 φροντίζω, σω, I care-for.
 φυλάττω, ξω, I guard.
 χαίρω, χαίρῃσω, I rejoice.

Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ, Egyptian.
 ἄροτρον, τό, plough.
 βάρβαρος, ὁ, barbarian.
 γαστήρ, γαστέρος, ἡ, belly.
 δειλία, ἡ, cowardice.
 δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, terrible. τὸ δεινόν,
 the danger.

Θεμιστοκλῆς, Θεμιστοκλέους, ὁ,
 Themistocles, an Athenian general.
 ἵνα, conj., that, in order that.
 κακία, ἡ, cowardice.
 καλῶς, adv., well.
 Κρής, Κρητός, ὁ, Creten.
 λύκος, ὁ, wolf.
 νέκρος, ὁ, dead.
 ὅτε, adv., when.
 ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, shepherd.
 πότε, interr. adv., when.
 ποτέ, adv. indef., at some time or
 other, once upon a time.
 πρόβατον, τό, sheep.
 προμηθία, ἡ, forethought.
 πρόνοια, ἡ, providence.
 σελήνη, ἡ, moon.
 σύμμαχος, ὁ, ally.
 τέκνον, τό, child.
 Τισσαφέρνης, Τισσαφέρνηους, ὁ, Tissar-
 ōs, conj., that. [phernes, a Persian.

Vocabulary 36.

ἀκούω, σόμαι, I hear.
 ἀλγύνω, ἰνῶ, I pain (trans.).
 ἀπαλλάσσω, ξω, I deliver; free from.
 ἀποκτείνω, ενῶ, I kill.
 ἀπολύω, σω, I deliver; free from.
 βλάπτω, ψω, I injure.
 γράφω, ψω, I write.
 διακρίνω, ἰνῶ, I distinguish.
 δικάζω, σω, I judge.
 ἐπαγγέλλω, ελῶ, I report.
 ἐπαίρω, ἄρῶ, I raise, elate. [den.
 εὐφραίνειν, ἀνῶ, I make rejoice, glad-
 καταλύω, σω, I destroy; put an end
 to (a war), see Ex. 56; overthrow.

κλέπτω, ψω, I steal.
 κομίζω, σω, I carry.
 κρύπτω, ψω, I conceal.
 κτείνω, κτενῶ, I kill.
 μέλλω, ἦσω, I am about (to do).
 μηνίω, σω, I am-angry-with.
 παρέχω, ξω, I grant.
 πέμπω, ψω, I send.
 πιστεύω, σω, I trust.
 σπείρω, σπερῶ, I sow.
 συλλαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I seize, help.
 ὑπομένω, ενῶ, I submit.
 φράζω, σω, I tell.
 φυτεύω, σω, I plant.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, messenger.
 ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place.
 ἀμφῶ, οἷν, both.
 ἄν, conditional particle: on its use
 in conditional propositions, see
 Syntax, p. 162.
 Ἀρταξέρξης, ον, ὁ, Artaxerxes, a
 Persian king.
 αὐξήσις, αὐξήσεως, ἡ, increase.
 γῆ, ἡ, field.
 δράμα, δράματος, τό, drama.
 δυστυχία, ἡ, misfortune.
 ἐκάν, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, willingly.
 μῦθος, ὁ, account
 ὅτι, conj., that.
 πατρῶος, α, ον, paternal.
 Πλαταιαί, ὦν, Plataeae, a city of
 Greece.
 πρὶν, adv., before.
 Προμηθεύς, Προμηθέως, ὁ, Prome-
 theus, a Greek hero.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 στρατιά, ἡ, army.
 στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, soldier.
 χαλεπῶς, adv., with-difficulty.
 ψεύστης, ὁ, liar.
 ὥς, adv., as.

Vocabulary 37.

ἀγγέλλω, ελῶ, I announce.
 ἀποστέλλω, ελῶ, I send.
 διασώζω, σω, I keep safe.
 ἐνδύω, σω, I put on.
 θαυμάζω, σσμαι, I admire.
 θύω, σω, I sacrifice.
 καλύπτω, ψω, I conceal.
 κατασκευάζω, σω, I prepare.
 κυριεύω, σω, I become master of.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, I learn.
 παιδεύω, σω, I bring-up.
 προφητεύω, σω, I prophesy.
 σώζω, σω, I save.
 ταρασσω, ξω, I throw into confusion.
 τάσσω, ξω, I arrange, post.
 τειχίζω, σω, I fortify.
 τύπτω, ψω, I strike.
 υποτάσσω, ξω, I subordinate.
 φονεύω, σω, I murder.
 φύω, σω, I produce. Perf. (intrans.)
 πέφυκα (often used as pres.), I
 am. νέος πεφυκώς, being (i. e.
 while) young.
 καταδύνω, I go down, sink, set.

[king.]

Ἀγισίλαος, ὁ, Agesilaus, a Spartan.
 Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ, Alexander the Great,
 king of Macedon.

γυναίκεος, α, ον, of-a-woman.
 Δαίδαλος, ὁ, Daedalus, a fabulous
 personage.

δάρικος, ὁ, daric, a Persian coin.
 ἐγκώμιον, τό, panegyric. [Greece.
 Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἡ, Hellas, or
 ἐπιμελώς, adv., carefully.]

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, letter. [in Greece.
 Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ, Thermopylae, a pass
 λαβύρινθος, ὁ, labyrinth.
 μάλιστα, adv., most, especially.
 Μήδεια, ἡ, Medea, a Greek heroine.
 νίκη, ἡ, victory.]

Ξενοφών, Ξενοφώντας, ὁ, Xenophon,
 a Greek historian and general.

Ὅμηρος, ὁ, the poet Homer.

ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό, name.

ὄνος, ὁ, ass.

ὅτε, conj., when.

πολλάκις, adv., often.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ὁ, Sardanapalus, an
 σπαλή, ἡ, dress. [Assyrian king.]

τρειςχίλιοι, αἱ, α, three thousand.
 Φερεκύδης, Φερεκύδους, ὁ, Phere-
 cydes, a Greek philosopher.

χρῆμα, χρήματος, τό, possessions (in
 plu.)

Vocabulary 38.

ἀποβάλλω, βάλω, I lose.
 εἰσβάλλω, βάλλω, I invade.
 ἐκφεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee-
 out-of.
 καταλείπω, ψω, I leave behind, be-
 queath, abandon.

κατοικέω, ἥσω, I inhabit.
 φεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee.
 Ἀττική, ἡ, the land of Attica.
 εἰς, ἐς, prep. (governs acc.), into.
 ἔργον ἐστὶ, it is hard work.
 ἐκ, ἐξ (bef. vowel), prep. with gen.,
 out of, from.
 κέντρον, τό, sting.
 Λυδοί, οἱ, the inhabitants of Lydia,
 in Asia Minor.
 μάχη, ἡ, battle.
 μέλιττα, ἡ, bee.
 ὕληρος, ὁ, destruction.
 Πελοπόννησος, ἡ, the peninsula of
 Peloponnesus.
 πρόγονος, ὁ, ancestor.
 Σπαρτιάτης, ὁ, Spartan.
 στρατός, ὁ, army.

Vocabulary 39.

πείθω, σω, πέπειθα, I persuade.
 πλήσσω, ξω, I strike.

κακώς, adv., ill.

σύν, prep. (governs dat.), with.

Vocabulary 40.

βουλεύω, σω, I deliberate. (Act. &
 βουλομαι, ἥσομαι, I wish. [Midl.])
 γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, I become, am.
 γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, I know.
 διαλέγομαι, ξομαι, I converse.
 δάκω, ξω, I pursue.
 ἔπομαι, ἔφομαι, I follow.
 ἐφέπομαι, ἐφομαι, I follow.
 ἱδρύω, σω, I set up (an altar).
 κιθαρίζω, σω, I-play-on-the-lyre.
 νομίζω, σω, I reckon.
 ὀνομάζω, σω, I name.
 προσδέχομαι, ξομαι, I expect.,
 στρατεύω, σω, I march.
 συμβουλεύω, σω, I advise.

ἄγαλμα, ἀγάλματος, τό, image.

ἄλκιμος, η, ον, brave.

ἄλυτος, ον, without-grief.

ἀπό, prep. with gen., from.

ἀσφαλῶς, adv., safely.

αὐτόχθων, αὐτόχθονος, ὁ, indigenous.

Γερήνιος, ὁ, Gerenian, a people of
 Greece.

διὰ, prep. with acc., on-account-of.

ἐνιοι, αι, α. some.

Ἐρεχθεΐδης, ὁ, descendant of Erechtheus.

Ἐρεχθεύς, Ἐρεχθέως, ὁ, Erechtheus, an Athenian king. [against.

ἐν. prep. with dat., for; with acc.

Ἐρινός, Ἐρινός, ἡ, Erinyes; Ἐρινύες, the Furies.

εὖ, adv., well.

Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ, Clytemnestra, a Greek heroine.

μάθημα, μαθήματος, τό, learning.

μετά, prep. with gen., with.

Μιλήτιδης, ὁ, Miltiades, an Athenian general.

Μνημοσύνη ἡ, Memory.

Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, ὁ, Nestor, a Greek hero.

ὀργή, ἡ, anger.

Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, a Greek hero.

ὄρνειον, τό, bird.

Ὀρφεύς, Ὀρφείως, ὁ, Orpheus, a Greek fabulous personage.

παρά, prep. with gen., from, by; with dat. with, among.

πενία, ἡ, poverty.

πικρός, ὁ, ὄν, bitter, sorrowful.

συμβουλία, ἡ, counsel, advice.

σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ὁ, saviour.

ταχύ, adv., quickly.

τεχνίτης, ὁ, artisan.

ὑπό, prep. governing gen., by.

φόνος, ὁ, murder.

Vocabulary 41.

διασπείρω, σπερῶ, I spread.

διαφέρω, αἰσώ, I differ.

ἐκκαθαίρω, ἀρώ, I burnish.

ἐκκαλύπτω, ψα, I uncover.

ἐπιτρέπω, ψα, I assign, entrust.

ἐργάζομαι, σομαι, I do.

καλέω, ἐσώ, I call.

κατακλείω, σω, I shut up.

καταστῆναι, ψα, I raze-to-the-ground.

κατοικίζω, σω, I colonize.

κλείω, σω, I shut.

κρίνω, κρίνω, I judge.

κτίζω, σω, I found.

λύω, σω, I loose, abolish, violate (a περιγράφω, ψα, I define. [treaty].

πλέκω, ξω, I wresthe.

τροστᾶσσω, ξω, I assign.

τελευτάω, ἴσω, I bring to an end (i. e. βίω), I die.

φύρω, ρσω, I mix.

αἷμα, αἱματος, τό, blood.

ἄκρα, ἡ, citadel.

ἀνθρώπιος, η, ον, of man, human.

ἀπαιδευτος, ον, uninstructed.

Ἀσσύριος, α, ον, Assyrian.

ἄτακτος, ον, unarranged. [thority.

Βασιλεία, ἡ, kingdom, royal au-

Γρύλλος, ὁ, Gryllus, an Athenian.

δῆμος, ὁ, people.

Διόδωρος, ὁ, Diodorus, an Athenian.

διχόμενος, ον, double-speaking.

ἕκαστος, η, ον, each. [Euboea.

Ἐρέτρια, ἡ, Eretria, a town in

ἔτος, ἔτους, τό, year.

θάλασσα, ἡ, sea.

θύρα, ἡ, door, gate.

κηναίς, κηναίος, ἡ, greave.

ληστής, ὁ, robber.

Λιβύη, ἡ, Libya, a country of Africa.

Μακεδονία, ἡ, the land of Macedonia.

μήκιστος, η, ον, longest; irregular superl. of μακρός. See Voc. 10.

Νίνος, ὁ, Ninus, an ancient Assyrian king.

Νίνος, ἡ, Nineveh, in Assyria.

πίτυς, πίντυς, η, pine.

πρό, prep. (governing gen.), before.

πρώτος, η, ον, first.

Σπάρτη, ἡ, the city of Sparta.

συνθήκη, ἡ, treaty.

Τύρος, ἡ, the city of Tyre.

χείρων, ον, worse; irregular comparative of κακός.

Vocabulary 42.

ἀνάγω, ξω, I bring up.

ἀφανίζω, ἴσω, I make to disappear.

ἐπιφέρω, αἰσώ, I bring-on.

εὐφραίνω, ἀνώ, I gladden.

θέλω, ἴσω, I wish.

καταπέμψω, ψα, I send down.

καταφλέγω, ξω, I burn down.

ὁμιλέω, ἴσω, I associate.

ἄγγελμα, ἀγγέματος, τό, message

ἄδύνατος, ον, impossible.

ἀεί, adv., always.

ἄρχη, ἡ, rule.

δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy.

Δίων, Δίωνος, ὁ, Dion, a Syracusan.

εἴθε, adv., expressive of a wish. O that! Would that! Lat. *utinam*.

Ἔκτορ, Ἐκτορος, ὁ, Hector, a Trojan warrior.

Κόρινθος, ἡ, Corinth, a city of Greece.

νῦν, adv., now.

Παυσανίας, ὁ, Pausanias, a Lacedaemonian king.

πόλεμος, ὁ, war.

πρός, prep. with acc., to.

σατράπης, ὁ, satrap.

τύραννος, ὁ, tyrant.

ὑπέρ, prep. (with gen.), in behalf of.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, light.

Χαλκίς, Χαλκίδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city of Euboea.

Vocabulary 43.

ἀρπάζω, σω, I carry off.

κατακόπτω, ψω, I destroy.

μαίνομαι, μανήσσομαι and μανούμαι, I am mad.

σφάζω, ξω, I kill.

τινώ, τίσω, I pay.

τρέπω, τρέψω, I turn, put to flight.

φθείρω, φθερά, I destroy.

Ἄδωνις, Ἀδώνιδος, ὁ, Adonis, a beautiful youth.

Αἴας, Αἴαντος, ὁ, Ajax, a Greek hero.

Γαλάτης, ὁ, a Gaul.

δύναμις, δυνάμειος, ἡ, power.

κάλλος, κάλλους, τό, beauty.

καρπός, ὁ, fruit.

Κατάνη, ἡ, the city of Catana in Sicily.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Macedonian.

Μήδος, ὁ, a Mede.

μυελός, ὁ, marrow.

νύμφη, ἡ, nymph.

Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ, Ptolemaeus, a Macedonian king.

Στησίχορος, ὁ, Stesichorus, an ancient Greek poet.

Ἕλκας, ὁ, Hylas, a beautiful youth.

Vocabulary 44.

ἀναγράφω, ψω, I record.

ἀποκινδυνεύω, σω, I risk.

ἔρχω, ξω, I rule.

δεῖ, must, ought (impers. governs).

κλαίω, κλαύσω, I weep. [acc.]

ποιέω, ἤσω, I do.

βλαβερός, ὁ, ὄν, hurtful.

δή, adv., indeed.

εὐεργέτης, ὁ, benefactor.

μάτην, adv., in vain.

πρεσβύτερος, ὁ, elder; compar. of

πρέσβυς, εως, an old man; also, an ambassador.

Vocabulary 45.

ἀμύνομαι, ἀμυνούμαι, I receive.

ἀποκρύπτω, ψω, I conceal.

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, I receive.

ὀτρύνω, ὀτρύνω, I urge.

πολεμίζω, σω, I go-to-war.

πορεύομαι, σομαι, I travel.

σπεύδω, σω, I hasten.

σφάλλω, σφαλοῦμαι, I ruin.

φείδομαι, σομαι, I spare.

ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.

γε, enclitic particle, at least, at any rate. Makes ἔγω emphatic.

περί, prep. with gen., concerning, for.

σωτηρία, safety.

Vocabulary 46.

αἴρω, ἀρῶ, I raise.

ἀναπαύω, σω, I rest. [with gen.]

ἀποκρίνομαι, κρινούμαι, I answer,

γεύω, σω, I make to taste; γεύομαι,

I taste, with gen.

διανέμω, νεμῶ, I distribute.

ἐρωτάω, ἤσω, I ask.

καταστρέφω, ψω, I subdue.

μέμφομαι, ψομαι, I blame.

Ἀθῆναι, ὧν, αἱ, Athens, the city.

Ἀσία, ἡ, the country of Asia Minor.

Εὐρώπη, ἡ, Europe, the continent.

κόσμος, ὁ, world.

Κροτωνιάτης, ὁ, of Croton, a Greek city in Italy.

μέσος, η, ὄν, middle. [athlete.

Μίλων, Μίλωνος, ὁ, Milon, an

Ὀλυμπία, ἡ, Olympia, a town in Elis.

Πλούτων, Πλούτωνος, the god Pluto.

Ποσειδών, Ποσειδῶνος, ὁ, the god
Poseidon, or Neptune.
ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.
τιμή, ἡ, honour.

Vocabulary 47.

εἰσάγω, ξω, I introduce.
ἐκτρέπω, ψω, I turn out.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω, I drive.
καταβάλλω, βαλῶ, I cast down.
καταβάλλομαι, μιλ, I found (a
sect).
καταφεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I fly-
for-refuge.
παραίνεω, σω, I advise.
περιβάλλω, βαλῶ, I surround.

Ἀριστίππος, ὁ, Aristippus, a Greek
philosopher.

εἰ, conj., if.

Κυρηναῖος, ἡ, ὄν, of Cyrene, a city
in Africa.

ληστεία, ἡ, piracy.

πάλαι, adv., formerly.

ποῦ, interr. adv., whither?

Σέραπις, Σαραπίδος, ἡ, Serapis, an
Egyptian deity.

Φαέθων, Φαέθοντος, ὁ, Phaeton, a
son of Apollo.

Vocabulary 48.

ἀγαπάω, ἡσω, I love.
ἀστράπτω, ψω, I lighten.
βροντάω, ἡσω, I thunder.
ἐράω, ἐρασθήσομαι (with gen.), I
love.

νικάω, ἡσω, I conquer.

ὀλοφύρομαι, ροῦμαι, I pity.

σιωπάω, ἡσομαι, I am silent.

συγκυκτάω, ἡσω, I throw-into-con-
fusion.

τολμάω, ἡσω, I dare.

ἀκμή, ἡ, bloom.

ἀμείνω, ὄν, irreg. comp. of ἀγαθός,
better.

ἡλικία, ἡ, age.

πῶς, conj., how.

Vocabulary 49.

ἐθέλω, ἡσω, I wish.

ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, I am pleased.

ἰάομαι, σομαι, I heal.

μηχανάομαι, ἡσομαι, I contrive.

πειράομαι, ἀσομαι, I try.

τιμάω, ἡσω, I honour.

χράομαι, χρήσομαι (with dat.), I
use.

ἡμερόδρομος, ὁ, courier.

ὑπόδημα, ὑποδήματος, τό, shoe.

Vocabulary 50.

ἀθυμέω, ἡσω, I am discouraged.

ἀμελέω, ἡσω, I neglect.

ἀπορρέω, ρεύσομαι, I flow from.

ἀσκέω, ἡσω, I practise, exercise.

δυστυχέω, ἡσω, I am-unfortunate.

ἐπαινέω, ἔσω, I praise.

εὐτυχέω, ἡσω, I am fortunate.

κρατέω, ἡσω, I conquer.

πονέω, ἡσω, I labour.

προσδοκάω, ἡσω, I expect.

τελέω, ἔσω, I fulfil.

φρονέω, ἡσω, I think; φρονέω μέγα,
I am haughty.

βελτιών, ὄν, better, irreg. comp. of
ἀγαθός.

δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, justice.

εὐχή, ἡ, prayer.

θυμός, ὁ, passions, spirit, courage.

μέλι, μέλιτος, τό, honey.

οὐδέποτε, adv., never at any time.

ὥσπερ, conj., as.

Vocabulary 51.

ἀδικέω, ἡσω, I injure.

ἀληθεύω, εὔσω, I speak-the-truth

αἰδέομαι, ἐσομαι, I reverence.

ἀπιστέω, ἡσω, I disbelieve.

δέομαι, δεήσομαι, I want.

καταφρονέω, ἡσω, I despise.

μισέω, ἡσω, I hate.

πολιορκέω, ἡσω, I besiege.

φιλέω, ἡσω, I love.

φοβέομαι, ἡσομαι, I fear.

ἀπόλυσις, ἀπολύσεως, ἡ, release,

Τροία, ἡ, the city Troy.

Vocabulary 52.

ἀμαυρόω, ὠσω, I darken.

δολῶ, ὠσω, I deceive.

δουλόω, ὠσω, I enslave.

ἐλευθερόω, ὠσω, I-set-free.

ζηλώω, ὥσω, I strive after, emulate.

ὀρθόω, ὥσω, I raise up.

ταπεινώω, ὥσω, I humble.

ὑψόω, ὥσω, I exalt.

αἰχμάλωτος, ὁ, captive.

εὐνομία, ἡ, good-government.

ζωή, ἡ, life.

ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, humble.

ὑβρις, ὑβρεως, ἡ, violence.

ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν, lofty.

φρήν, φρενός, ἡ, soul.

Vocabulary 53.

βεβαιόω, ὥσω, I confirm.

γαυρόομαι, ὥσομαι, I pride myself.

ἐναντιόομαι, I oppose.

ζημιόω, ὥσω, I punish.

ἀδίκως, adv., unjustly.

ἀλκή, ἡ, strength.

ἀνάγκη, ἡ, necessity.

εἰρήνη, ἡ, peace.

ἐπιφανής, ἐς, distinguished.

μήτε, conj., μήτε . . . μήτε, neither, nor.

πάθος, πάθους, τό, passion.

σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ, flesh.

ὑπερήφανος, ὄν, haughty.

Vocabulary 54.

ἀκολουθεῖω, ἡσω, I follow.

ἀξιόω, ὥσω, I deem worthy.

κοσμέω, ἡσω, I adorn.

κτάομαι, ἡσομαι, I obtain.

μάχομαι, ἐσομαι, οὖμαι, I fight.

ὠφελέω, ἡσω, I benefit.

γενναίως, adv., nobly.

λόγιος, α, ὄν, talkative.

Λυσάνδρος, ὁ, Lysander, a Lacedaemonian general.

μακάριος, α, ὄν, happy.

σιώπηλος, ὄν, silent.

Vocabulary 55.

ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, I set up, arouse from sleep. (Intrans.) I rise, rise from bed, wake up.

ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, I make to turn away, make to revolt; mid. I revolt.

IN. GR.—PT. I.

ἵστημι, στήσω, I make to stand.

καθίστημι, καταστήσω, I establish.

παρίστημι. παραστήσω, I make to stand by, assist; perf. part. παρεστώς or παρεστηκώς, used as adj., present.

πολεμέω, ἡσω, I go-to-war.

συνίστημι, συστήσω, I make to consist. (Intrans.) I consist.

φημί, I say. See p. 127.

ἀτυχής, ἐς, unfortunate.

δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, keen.

δικαστής, ὁ, judge.

διψώδης, ἐς, thirsty.

δύνατος, η, ὄν, powerful.

Ἡράκλειτος, ὁ, Heraclitus, a Greek philosopher.

ἰδιώτης, ὁ, private citizen.

Ἴωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ionian.

Κορίνθιος, α, ὄν, Corinthian.

κούφως, adv., lightly.

λίμνη, ἡ, lake.

Μίλητος, ἡ, the city Miletus, in Asia Minor.

Νάξιος, α, ὄν, of Naxos, an island in the Aegean Sea.

πλὴν, prep. (with gen.) and adv., except.

πολιτεία, ἡ, commonwealth.

Τάνταλος, ὁ, Tantalus, a fabulous personage.

τρόπαιον, τό, trophy.

Vocabulary 56.

ἀνθίστημι, ἀντιστήσω, I resist.

κρατέω, ἡσω, I am-in-power.

ὕπεικα, ξω, I yield.

ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ὁ, air.

Ἀκαρνᾶς, Ἀκαρνᾶνος, ὁ, Acarnanian.

ἀξιόλογος, ὄν, memorable.

ἄργος, ἡ, ὄν, idle.

Ἄρειος πάγος, ὁ, Areopagus.

ἐμπόριον, τό, emporium.

ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, year.

κατά, prep. with acc., by.

μέθη, ἡ, drunkenness.

Μίνως, ὁ, Minos, a king of Crete.

ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, naval.

ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ, oligarchy.

N

Πειραιεύς, Πειραιεύς, ὁ, Piræus, the
port of Athens.
Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Pelopon-
νησιακόν, τό, element. [nesian.

Vocabulary 57.

διατίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I manage.
δοκέω, ἔω, I seem.
ἐπιτίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I impose. (Mid.) I
put-on, I attach. Ex. 58.
μετατίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I change.
οἰκέω, ἵσω, I dwell, arrange.
περιτίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I put around.
προστίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I add.
προτίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I put forth, set
forth.
τίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I place, give, enact,
put, institute.

ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ὁ, contest.
ἄθλον, τό, prize.
ἀκρόπολις, ἀκροπόλεως, ἡ, acro-
polis.
ἄλλοτριος, α, ὄν, of-others.
ἀργαλέος, α, ὄν, difficult.
δέλτος, ἡ, tablet.
εὐή, ἡ, fine.
ἴδιος, α, ὄν, own.
ἰδρώς, ἰδρώτος, ὁ, sweat.
λέαινα, ἡ, lioness.
Λυκοῦργος, ὁ, Lycurgus, a Spartan
lawgiver.
πτερόν, τό, feather.
ῥάδιος, α, ὄν, easy.
χαλκός, ἡ, ὄν, brazen.

Vocabulary 58.

ἀναποθέω, θρέψω, I bring-up.
ἀποτίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I put-away.
ἐκτίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I put out, expose.
κατατίθηναι, ἐθήσω, I lay-by.
παροξύνω, ἐνώ, I exhort.

αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ and ἡ, goat.
δόρα, ἡ, skin.
ἐφοδίων, τό, travelling money.
Κελτίβηρ, Κελτίβηρος, ὁ, Celti-
berian.
κεφαλή, ἡ, head.
κράνυς, κράνους, τό, helmet.

Νεμέα, ἡ, Nemea, a place in
Greece.

περί, prep. with acc., around.

Vocabulary 59.

διαδίδωμι, δώσω, I distribute.
δίδωμι, δάσω, I give.
παραδίδωμι, δάσω, I hand over.
πρέπει, impers., it behoves, it is
fitting.
προδίδωμι, δάσω, I betray.
προσφέρω, οἶσω, I bring to.
ἀντί, prep. (with gen.), instead of.

βία, ἡ, force.
γράμμα, γράμματος, τό, letter.
ἐμπεδος, ὄν, lasting.
έρπετός, ἡ, ὄν, creeping.
εὐθύς, adv., immediately.
ἡλικιώτης, ὁ, one of the same age,
a comrade.
Καμβύσης, ὁ, Cambyses, a Persian
king.
Κίμων, Κίμωνος, ὁ, Cimon, an Athe-
mian, αἰρ. αρ, happy. [nian
ὕλθος, ὁ, happiness, wealth.
Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνικος, ὁ, Phœnician.

Vocabulary 60.

ἀποδίδωμι, δάσω, I restore; in the
mid. I sell.
κύπελλον, τό, goblet.
μήποτε, adv., never.

Vocabulary 61.

αἶδω, σω, I sing.
ἐνίηναι, ἵσω, I urge.
ἀφίηναι, ἵσω, I dismiss.
ἐξίηναι, ἵσω, I send forth.
ἐπιέμαι, ἵσσομαι, I desire.
καθίηναι, ἵσω, I let down.
μεθίηναι, ἵσω, I give up, I neglect.
παρίηναι, ἵσω, I let pass by.
περισσεύω, σω, I am superfluous.

ἄκτις, ἀκτίνας, ἡ, beam.
αἰοῖδος, ὁ, bard.
ἀφανής, ἐς, obscure.
Ξέρξης, ὁ, Xerxes, a Persian king.
πέδη, ἡ, fetter.
περισσεύοντα, τὰ, superfluity.
φανερός, ὁ, ὄν, manifest.

Vocabulary 62.

ἔδω, σω, I sing.
 ἀντιτάσσω, ξω, I draw-up-against.
 ἐπειμι, I will-go-away.
 εἶμι, I will-go.
 ἐμβάλλω, βαλῶ, I invade.
 ἐπέξειμι, I will-go-out-to-meet.
 ἔπειμι, I will-advance.
 κᾶτειμι, I will-go-down.
 ζητέω, ἦσω, I seek.
 μένω, μενῶ, I remain.
 παρασκευάζω, σω, I make-preparations.
 παρείμι, I will-pass-by.
 περίεμι, I will-go-round.
 πρόσειμι, I will-go-to.

δειλός, ἦ, ὄν, cowardly.
 Δημήτηρ, Δήμητρος, ἡ, the goddess Demeter.
 διχοστασία, ἡ, dissension.
 ἐκείσε, adv., thither.
 ἔρις, ἐριδος, ἡ, strife; acc. ἔριδα and ἔριν.
 Λυσίτανος, ὁ, Lusitanian.
 ὅπου, conj., whither.
 ὅταν, conj., when (used with subj.).
 παιάν, παιᾶνος, ὁ, psalm.
 πάλιν, adv., again.
 Περσεφόνη, ἡ, the goddess Persephone, or Proserpine.
 φυγάς, φυγάδος, ὁ, exile.

Vocabulary 63.

ἀνέκειμαι, κείσομαι, I am dedicated.
 ἀνθῶ, ἦσω, I flourish.
 ἐξανδραποδίζω, σω, I reduce to slavery.
 καθήμι, ἦσομαι, I sit.
 κείμαι, κείσομαι, I lie.

ἀρίστερος, α, ον, left-hand.
 Βάκτρα, τά, Bactra, a country in Asia.
 γλαύξ, γλαυκός, ἡ, owl.
 μεταξύ, adv., between.
 Ὀλυμπος, ὁ, Mount Olympus, in Greece.

Ὀσσα, ἡ, the mountain Ossa.
 Ῥαδάμανθος, ὁ, Rhadamanthus, a fabulous personage.
 Τέμπη, τά, indecl., the Valley of Tempe, in Thessaly.
 Τρικανία, Ἡγρκανία, a country in Asia.
 χῶρος, ὁ, spot, place.

Vocabulary 64.

ἀνατίπλημι, πλήσω, I fill.
 ἐμπύρην, πρήσω, I burn.
 κακῶ, ὥσω, I injure.
 κίχρημι, χρήσω, I lend.
 κτάσμαι, κτήσομαι, I obtain, acquire.
 οἶμαι, οἴησμαι, I think.
 ὀνύνημι, ὀνήσω, I benefit.
 ὑποτίθημι, θήσω, I suggest.
 χρή, impers., it behoves.

ἀλήθινος, η, ον, true.
 ἀπιστία, ἡ, mistrust.
 ἱκανός, η, ον, capable.
 κολακεία, ἡ, flattery.
 κακυτός, ὁ, wailing.
 ναυμαχία, ἡ, sea-fight.
 πρεσβεία, ἡ, embassy.
 Σαλαμίς, Σαλαμίνος, ἡ, the island Salamis.

Vocabulary 65.

ἄγμαι, ἀγάσσομαι, I admire.
 δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, I can, am able.
 ἐπαμύνω, ὕνῶ, I defend.
 ἐπίσταμαι, στήσομαι, I know.
 ἔραμαι, I love.
 ζῶω, ζήσω, I live.
 θεραπεύω, σω, I attend to.
 κρέμαμαι, κρεμάσσομαι, I hang (intrans.).
 πλουτέω, ἦσω, I am rich.
 προπηλακίζω, ἴσω, I insult.
 ὑπάρχω, ξω, I am.

ἄλσος, ἄλσους, τό, grove.
 ἀμύητος, ον, uninstructed.
 ἀνδρία, ἡ, bravery.
 ὀρὺς, δρυός, ἡ, oak.
 ἐπιπικός, ἡ, ὄν, acquainted-with-horses.
 Κόλχος, ὁ, Colchian.
 μεταβολή, ἡ, change.

χρυσόμαλλον, τό, golden-fleece.
ψεῦδος, ψεύδους, τό, falsehood.

Vocabulary 66.

ἀποδείκνυμι, δείξω, I appoint, publish as a law.
δείκνυμι, δείξω, I show.
ἐνδείκνυμι, δείξω, I display-in.
ἐπιδείκνυμι, δείξω, I exhibit.
ὕποδείκνυμι, δείξω, I point out.

ἀληθῶς, adv., truly.
βέβαιος, α, ον, firm.
Γωβρύας, ό, Gobryas, a Persian.
εὖνοια, ή, good-will.
ήν, conditional particle, followed by subj. = ἐάν, if.
κριτής, ό, judge.
ὀξύθυμος, ον, quick-to-anger.
σεαυτοῦ, ής, οὔ, of thyself, thy own.
ψήφισμα, ψηφισμάτος, τό, decree.

Vocabulary 67.

αμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιέσω, ἀμφιῶ, I clothe.
ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίξω, I open.
ἀπόλλυμι, ολέσω, I destroy.
ἀποσκεδάννυμι, σκεδάσω, I scatter.
διαφεύγω, ξω, I escape.
ἐξαπατάω, ήσω, I deceive.
ἐξόλλυμι, ολέσω I utterly destroy.
ἐξορκόω, I may swear.
ἐπιζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, I yoke on.
ζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, I yoke.
κατασβέννυμι, σβέσω, I extinguish.
κεράννυμι, κεράσω, I mix.
κορέννυμι, κορέσω, I satisfy—sate.
κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, I hang.
μίγνυμι, μίξω, I mix.
ὀλλυμι, ολέσω, I destroy.
ὀμνυμι, ὀμοῦμαι, I swear.
ὀρνυμι, ὀρῶ, I rouse.
σβέννυμι, σβέσω, I extinguish.
στορέννυμι, στορέσω, στορῶ, I spread out.
συνπτήγνυμι, πῆξω, I compound.
χειρόω, ὥσω, I overcome.

ἀσβρός, ά, όν, mild.
ἀκαιρία, ή, unseasonableness.

ἀσυνεσία, ή, foolishness.
ἀταξία, ή, disorder.
δαίμων, δαίμονος, ό, deity.
δέξιος, α, ον, right-hand.
Ἐριχθόνιος, ό, Erichthonius, a Greek hero.
εὐταξία, ή, good-order.
ἤδη, adv. now.
Ἰνδικός, ή, όν, Indian.
κήδος, κήδους, τό, care.
κοίτη, ή, bed.
κρήνη, ή, fountain.
Λέρνη, ή, Lerna, a place in Greece.
μολπή, ή, song.
Ξενοφάνης, Ξενοφάνους, ό, Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher.
Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον, Olympian.
ὕρκος, ό, oath.
πλευρά, ή, side.
πολυαύχενος, ον, many-necked.
πολυτελής, ές, expensive.
ποτός, ή, ον, drunk.
ροή, ή, stream.
σεῖρα, ή, trace.
Τήνος, ή, a Greek island.
ὕδρα, ή, snake.
Φρύξ, Φρυγός, ό, Phrygian.
χάρις, χάριτος, ή, thanks. Acc.
χάρων and χάριτα.
χόλος, ό, anger.

Vocabulary 68.

αἰτίζω, σω, I ask.
ἀλέξω, ήσω, I ward off.
ἀνέψω, ψήσομαι, I boil.
ἀποκρίνομαι, I answer.
ἀπολαύω, σόμαι, I enjoy.
ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, I am vexed.
βόσκω, κήσω, I feed.
γαμέω, γαμῶ, I marry (said of man, in the mid. of a woman).
γεννάω, ήσω, I give birth to.
ἐπιρρίπτω, ψω, I throw upon.
ἐπιτελέω, σω, I accomplish.
ήκω, ήξω, I am come.
καθεύδω, ευδήσω, I sleep.
καρτερέω, ήσω, I persevere.
μέλει, μελήσει, impers., it is-a-care.
ὀφείλω, ήσω, I owe.
πλέω, πλεύσομαι, σοῦμαι, I sail.

χειροτονέω, ἤσω, I vote.

χωρέω, ἤσομαι, I go.

ώθεω, ὤσω, I push, drive away.

Αἰγέως, Αἰγέως, ὁ, Ægeus, a Greek hero.

Αἴσων, Αἴσωνος, ὁ, Æson, a Greek hero.

Αἴτνη, ἡ, Mount Etna, in Sicily.

ἄλεκτρων, ἄλεκτρονός, ὁ, cock.

Ἀσκληπίος, ὁ, the god Asclepius.

Ἀσπασία, ἡ, Aspasia, a Milesian lady.

Ἀχαιοί, ὁ, Achæan.

βραδέως, adv., slowly.

ἐκεῖ, adv., there.

Ἡφαιστίων, Ἡφαιστιῶνος, ὁ, Hephestion, a Macedonian.

κίνδυνος, ὁ, danger.

λεῖα, ἡ, booty.

Μήδης, ὁ, Medus, son of Æson and Medea.

Μιλήσιος, α, ον, Milesian.

ὄρος, ὄρους, τό, mountain.

πλησίον, adv., near.

πότερα, adv., whether.

ταχέως, adv., swiftly.

Τρῶς, Τρωός, ὁ, Trojan.

Τυφών, Τυφῶνος, ὁ, Typhon, a fabulous monster.

Vocabulary 69.

ἀναπαύω, σω, I make to rest.

ἀποτίνω, τίσω, I pay.

ἀφικνέομαι, ἵκωμαι, I arrive.

βαίνω, βήσομαι, I go.

δάκνω, δήξομαι, I bite. [(to be).

ἐκβαίνω, βήσομαι, I go out, turn out

ἐξελαύνω, εἰλώ, I drive out.

εὐδαιμονέω, ἤσω, I am happy.

κάμνω, καμῶμαι, I toil.

παραβαίνω, βήσομαι, I transgress.

συσπεύδω, σω, I assist.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, I cut, lay waste.

ὑπερβαίνω, βήσομαι, I transgress.

ἐπισχνέομαι, ὑποσχέσομαι, I promise.

φθάνω, φθήσομαι, I anticipate

φθίνω, φθίσκομαι, I perish.

φορέω, ἤσω, I carry.

δελή, ἡ, after, soon.

Δράνεια, ἡ, Delaneira, wife of Heracles.

Εὐρυδίκη, ἡ, Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

ἵππομαχία, ἡ, a battle on horseback.

κακοῦργος, ὁ, evil-doer.

Κλεισθένης, Κλεισθένους, ὁ, Cleisthenes, an Athenian.

μῆνις, μήνιος, μήνιος, ἡ, wrath.

ὄπαρα, ἡ, harvest.

πανύστατος, η, ον, last-of-all.

Πεισιστρατίδης, ὁ, Peisistratid, son of Peisistratus, an Athenian tyrant.

ρόπαλον, τό, club.

Τάναϊς, Τάναϊδος, ὁ, the river Tanais, in Scythia.

τύραννις, τυράννιδος, ἡ, tyranny.

Vocabulary 70.

αἰσθάνομαι, θήσομαι, I perceive.

ἁμαρτάνω, τήσομαι, I err, sin.

ἄπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθήσομαι, I am hated.

ἀποφαίνω, φᾶνῶ, I declare.

αὐξάνω or αὐξω, αὐξήσω, I increase.

δράω, σω, I do.

ἐπιορκέω, ἤσω, I swear falsely.

θιγγάνω, θίξομαι, I touch.

λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, I meet with.

λανθάνω, λήσω, I escape notice.

προσέκω, ξω, I am fitting.

πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, I learn.

συναυξάνω (συναύξω), αυξήσω, I help to increase.

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, I meet with, obtain.

ἀγγελία, ἡ, news.

ἄκων, ουσια, ον, unwilling.

δεῦρο, adv. here.

ἐπειδάν, conj. when, followed by subj.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, Thracian.

λυγρός, ὁ, ον, sad.

μελέτη, ἡ, practice.

ξένος, ὁ, stranger.

πῶ, interrog. where? πῶ adv yet.

συμφορά, ἡ, misfortune.

Χαλκηδόνιος, α, ου, of Chalcedon, in Thrace.

χρυσίον, τό, gold.

Vocabulary 71.

ἐλίσκωμαι, ἀλώσσομαι, I am taken.

ἀνημονεύω, ἤσω, I am forgetful.

ἀνάγω, ξω, I carry.

ἀναλίσκω, λώσω, I expend.

ἀναμνήσκω, μνήσω, I remind, mid. I remember.

ἀποδιιδράσκω, δράσσομαι, I run away.

γηράσκω, άσσομαι, I grow old.

διδάσκω, ξω, I teach.

εὕρισκω, ἤσω, I find.

εὐχομαι, ξομαι, I pray.

ἐλάσσομαι, σομαι, I appense.

μεθύσκω, μεθύσω, I make drunk.

υμνήσκω, μνήσω, I remind, mid. I remember.

νέμω, νεμῶ, I dwell.

πάσχω, πείσσομαι, I suffer.

πενθέω, ἤσω, I mourn.

ἄνευ, adv. and prep. governing gen., without.

ἀποτροπή, ῆ, preventive.

δεκάς, δεκάδος, ὅ, a period of ten.

δέκατος, η, ου, tenth.

δικαίως, adv., justly.

ἐάν, conj. followed by subj., if.

Εἰλωτής, ὁ, Helot.

Θρασύβουλος, ὁ, Thrasybulus, an Athenian.

θυσία, ἡ, sacrifice.

μόρσιμος, ου, fated.

οἰκέτης, ὁ, slave.

πελαργός, ὁ, stork.

πολιορκία, ἡ, siege.

πολυοινία, ἡ, drunkenness.

πόνος, ὁ, trouble.

πυρά, ἡ, pyre.

σκοτός, σκοτούς, τό, darkness.

χοή, ἡ, libation.

ψήφος, ἡ, vote.

Vocabulary 72.

βλέπω, ψω, I see.

εἶδον, I saw. See ὁράω, p. 143.

εἶπον, I spoke. See λέγω, p. 142

ἐκπίνω, πίνωμαι, I drink out.

ἐξεῖπον, I spoke out.

ἐρέω, I will speak.

ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, I go.

ἔφαγον, I ate, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐσθίω.

ἤλθον, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐρχομαι, I went.

κατεσθίω, ἔδομαι, I eat up.

κατέφαγον, I ate up.

ὀράω, ὀψομαι, I see.

παρatrexw, δραμοῦμαι, I come by.

παράφέρω, οῖσω, I carry-past.

περιεῖδον, I overlooked.

προέρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, I go before.

συμπίνω, πίνωμαι, I drink with.

φαγεῖν, see ἔφαγον.

φρονέω, ἤσω, I am sensible.

αἰών, αἰῶνος, ὁ, life.

ἀλλά, conj. but.

ἅπαξ, adv. once.

ἄτιμος, ου, dishonoured.

ἀτρεκέως, adv. truly.

βλάβη, ἡ, harm.

Γάιος, ὁ, Caius, a Roman praenomen.

δῶμα, δώματος, τό, house.

ἐρρωμένως, adv., firmly.

Καῖσαρ, Καίσαρος, ὁ, Julius Caesar, Roman emperor.

μετρίως, adv., with moderation.

μήπω, adv., not-yet (used with imperative, &c.).

παρακαταθήκη, ἡ, trust.

πέρας, πέρατος, τό, end.

Περσικός, ὁ, ου, Persian.

ρεῦμα, ρεύματος, τό, stream.

τάχιστα, adv. very swiftly.

Φαρνάκης, ὁ, Pharnaces, an Armenian king.

Vocabulary 73.

ἀναρπάζω, ἄσω, I snatch-up.

ἐκνέω, νεύσομαι, νευσοῦμαι, I swim-out.

ἐκπλέω, πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι, I sail-out.

ἐμπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, I fall-in.

θέω, θεύσομαι, θευσοῦμαι, I run.

κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, κλανσοῦμαι, I weep.

περιβρέω, βυήσομαι, βεύσομαι, I fall-away.

πνέω, πνεύσομαι, πνευσόμαι, I blow.

συγχέω, χέω, I confound.

τήκω, τήσω, I melt.

άνεμος, ό, wind.

άβριον, adv. to-morrow.

βόρρας, ό, north-wind.

ένάντιος, α, ον, opposed.

Ίκαρος, ό, Icarus, son of Dædalus.

κηρός, ό, wax.

πέλαγος, τό, sea.

Πελοποννήσιος, α, ον, Peloponnesian.

πίστις, πίστεις, ή, faith.

πύλη, ή, gate.

στρατιά, ή, armament.

Vocabulary 74.

άνίσχω, άνέξω, or άνασχήςω, irreg. form of άνέχω, I rise.

έκλήθην, 2 aor. pass. of καλέω, I call.

έσχηκα, perf. of έχω.

καταπηδάω, ήσω, I leap-down.

πίπτω, πεσούμαι, I fall.

τίκτω, τέξομαι, I produce.

άμα, adv., at-the-same-time.

Άρταπάτης, ό, Artapates, a Persian.

Δαμάρατος, ό, Damaratus, a Lacedæmonian.

*Ελλην, ή, Helle, a Greek heroine.

*Ελλάσποντος, ό, the straits of the Hellespont.

έν, prep. governing dat., in.

ένθα, conj., where.

έπειδή, conj., when.

έχθρα, ή, enmity.

Κόρινθος, ό, Corinthus, a Greek hero.

κρίός, ό, ram.

Λάκων, Λάκωνος, ό, Lacedæmonian.

Πελοπίδας, ό, Pelopidas, a Theban.

Προκλής, Προκλέως, ό, Procles, a Lacedæmonian.

στενόν, τό, narrow-strait.

ών, τό, egg.

Vocabulary 75.

ανάφύω, σω, I make to grow, 2 aor. spring.

άπογινώσκα, γνώσομαι, I despair of.

βιώω, ώσομαι, I live.

έδλων, irreg. aor., from άλίσκομαι, I am taken.

έκπέτομαι, πετήσομαι, πτήσομαι, I fly out.

έπιβαίνω, βήσομαι, I go-on.

ζώννυμι, ζάσω, I gird.

καταβαίνω, βήσομαι, I descend.

καταβύνω, I descend.

κινδυνεύω, σω, I am-in-danger.

οργίζω, ίσω, I make angry.

παρπλέω, πλεύσομαι, I sail by.

προσβλέπω, ψω, I look to.

συγγιγνώσκα, γνώσομαι, I pardon.

[τλάω] τλήσομαι, I dure.

Δέλφοι, οί, Delphi, a town and temple in Greece.

δεσπότης, ό, master.

έκατοστός, ή, όν, hundredth.

*Ελένη, ή, Helena, a Greek heroine.

Κέρβερος, ό, Cerberus, a fabulous monster.

Μυτιλήνη, ή, Mytilene, a city in Lesbos.

νέμεσις, νεμέσεως, ή, vengeance.

ογδοήκοντα, indecl., eighty.

ογδοός, η, ον, eighth.

*Ολυμπίς, *Ολυμπίδος, ή, Olympiad.

Πηγαί, αί, Pegæ, a town in Greece.

Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ό, Plato, a Greek philosopher.

προσθετός, όν, attached.

πτερυξ, πτέρυγος, ή, wing.

Σικυών, Σικυώνος, ή, Sicyon, a Greek city.

Vocabulary 76.

δανείζω, σω, I lend-money-at-usury.

δέδοικα, or δέδια, I fear.

έοικα, I resemble, appear.

ερυθρίαιω, σω, I blush.

ίσασιν, they know, irreg., 3rd pl. of οίδα.

οίδα, I know. See p. 147.

πρόοιδα, I know beforehand.

άναιδεία, ή, shamelessness.

άχρηστος, ον, useless.

μέτρον, τό, moderation.

πλάτανος, ή, plane-tree.

INDEX I. TO VOCABULARIES.

GREEK WORDS.

N.B.—The figures refer to the Vocabularies in which the words occur, excepting when p. (page) is prefixed.

ἀβρός.	ἀνταγράφω.	ἄπιστος.	Ἀρχιδύμος.
ἀβρός, 67	Ἀἰών, 68	ἀνάγκη, 53	ἀπλούς, 8
ἀβυθός, 7	αἰτίω, 42	ἀναγν., 42	ἀπό, 40
ἀγαμία, 60	αἰτία, 2	ἀναδεία, 26	ἀποβάλλω, 33
ἀγαμαι, 45, p. 129	αἰτήν, 23	ἀνάκειμαι, 63	ἀπογεγνάσκει, 75
Ἀγαμέμνων, 14	αἰχμάλωτος, 52	ἀναλίσκει, 71, p. 141	ἀποδείκνυμι, 66
ἀγαπάω, 48	αἶων, 72	ἀναμνησκω, 71	ἀποδιδράσκω, 71
ἀγγελία, 70	ἀκαρία, 67	Ἀναστασίας, 3	ἀποδίδωμι, 60
ἀγγέλλω, 37	Ἀκαράς, 56	ἀναπαύω, 69	ἀποδύνησκει, 35
ἀγγελμα, 42	ἀκμή, 48	ἀναπλήρωσις, 64	ἀποκινδυνεύω, 44
ἀγγελος, 30	ἀκολουθεῖω, 54	ἀναρπάζω, 73	ἀποκρίνομαι, 68
Ἀγησίλαος, 37	ἀκούω, 36	ἀναρχία, 25	ἀποκρύπτω, 45
ἄγνωστος, 20	ἄκρα, 41	ἀνατρέφω, 58	ἀποκτείνω, 36
ἀγορά, 36	ἀκρατής, 19	ἀναφή, 75	ἀπολαύω, 68
ἄγω, 35, p. 145	ἀκρόπολις, 57	ἀνθρεία, 13	ἀπολλύω, 67
ἄγων, 57	ἄκων, 70	ἀνδρείος, 21	Ἀπόλλων, 15
ἀδελφός, 4	ἀλγιστός, 25	ἀνδρείως, 45	ἀπόλλυσις, 51
ἀδικέω, 51	ἀλγύνω, 36	ἀνδρία, 55	ἀπόλυσις, 36
ἀδικία, 13	ἀλεκτρυών, 68	Ἀνδρόγεως, 6	ἀπορρέω, 50
ἀδικος, 19	Ἀλέξανδρος, 37	ἀνελευθερος, 19	ἀποσκεδαννυμι, 67
ἀδικως, 53	ἀλέξω, 68, p. 137	ἄνεμος, 73	ἀποστήλω, 37
ἀδοξος, 32	ἀληθεια, 1	ἄνευ, 71	ἀποστήμι, 58
ἀδύνατος, 43	ἀληθεύω, 51	ἀνέψω, 68	ἀποσύνω, 69
ἄδω, 62	ἐληθής, 19	ἄνθρωπος, 21, p. 34	ἀποτρέπω, 75
ἄδωνις, 43	ἐληθίνος, 64	αἰθέω, 63	ἀποτροπή, 71
ἀεί, 42	ἐληθώς, 66	ἀνθίστημι, 56	ἀποφθαίω, 70
ἀείδω, 61	ἐλίσκομαι, 71, p. 141	ἀνθρώπινος, 41	ἀποφύγω, 37
ἄήρ, 56	ἐλκή, 53	ἀνθρωπος, 4	ἀραψ, 9
ἀθάνατος, 34	ἔλκετος, 26	ἀνιήμι, 61	ἀργάλεος, 57
Ἀθηνά, 1	ἔλκετος, 40	ἀνίστημι, 55	Ἀργείος, 32
Ἀθηνᾶ, 46	ἔλλα, 72	ἀνίσχω, 74	ἀργος, 56
Ἀθήναιος, 23	ἐλλήλου, 28	ἀνοίγνυμι, 67	ἀργυρος, 4
ἄθλιος, 19	ἔλλος, 26	ἄνους, 8	Ἀρείος πάγος, 56
ἄθλον, 57	ἐλλότριος, 57	ἀντ, 59	ἀρετή, 2
ἀθυμείω, 50	ἔλς, 21	ἀντιτάσσω, 62	Ἄρης, 21, p. 34
Ἀτακος, 21	ἔλσος, 65	ἀνώγειν, 6	Ἀριστείδης, 23
Ἀτίας, 43	ἔλυπος, 40	ἄξιόλογος, 56	ἀριθμός, 27
Ἀίγιος, 68	ἔμα, 74	ἄξιός, 15	ἄριστος, 26
Ἀιγυπτίος, 75	ἔμβροσία, 4	ἄξιός, 54	Ἀριστιππος, 47
Ἀιγυπτος, 22	ἔμαζω, 21	ἀπαίδευτος, 41	ἄρμα, 27
αἰδέομαι, 41	ἔμαρτάνω, 70, p. 139	ἀπαλλάσσω, 36	Ἀρμονία, 21
Ἀιδώς, 21	ἔμαρτός, 52	ἄπαξ, 72	ἄροτρον, 35
αἰδώς, 15	ἔμαίνω, 43	ἄπας, 20	ἄρπάζω, 43
αἶμα, 41	ἔμελέω, 50	ἄπειμι, 62	ἄρπας, 20
αἰνυμαι, 32	ἔμνησκω, 71	ἄπερνω, 35	ἄρσση, 19
αἰξ, 58	ἔμνησκω, 45	ἄπεχθάνομαι, 70	Ἀρταξέρξης, 35
αἰρω, 46	ἔμνωμαι, 45	ἄπιστός, 51	Ἀρταπατρί, 74
αἰσθάνομαι, 70, p. 139	ἔν, 36	ἄπιστία, 64	Ἀρτεμις, 15
αἰσχυρός, 24	ἔνυμα, 44	ἄπιστος, 21	Ἀρχιδύμος, 27

ἄλφα.	δέλτα.	δυστυχία.	εἶμος.
ἄρχη, 2, 42	βουλεύω, 40	δένδρον, 5	δομα, 72
ἄρχων, 44	ῥαυλῆς, 24	δεξιός, 67	δωρημα, 26
ἄρχων, 11	βούλομαι, 40, p. 137	δομαί, 51, p. 137	δωρον, 5
ἄσπετος, 19	βοῦς, 14	δεσπότης, 75	ἐάλοι, 75
ἄσπετος, 19	βιασάμενος, 68	δεῦρο, 70	ἐάν, 71
ἄσπετος, 50	βραχύνω, 16	δεύτερος, 27	ἐαυτοῦ, 27
Ἀσκληπίος, 63	βρογμός, 48	δέχομαι, 45	ἐβδόμος, 27
ἄστια, 46	βροτός, 33	δῆ, 44	ἐγκρατεία, 16
Ἀσπασία, 68	βυμός, 6	Δηάειρα, 69	ἐγκρατής, 23
ἄσπετος, 10	Γαῖος, 72	Δημήτηρ, 62	ἐγκωμιον, 37
Ἀσπιδίος, 41	Γαῖος, 68, p. 137	δημός, 41	ἐγώ, 28
Ἀσπιδίος, 41	Γαῖος, 35	διὰ, 40	ἐθέλω, 49
Ἀσπιδίος, 15	Γαῖος, 34	διαβάλλω, 35	ἐθρός, 24
Ἀσπιδίος, 40	Γαῖος, 45	διαδίδωμι, 59	ἐθρός, 22
Ἀσπιδίος, 67	Γαῖος, 54	δαίτα, 23	εἰ, 47
Ἀσπιδίος, 41	Γαῖος, 68	δακρύω, 36	εἰδωλόν, 72, p. 14
Ἀσπιδίος, 67	Γαῖος, 17	διαλεγόμεναι, 40, p. 145	εἰδωλόν, 5
Ἀσπιδίος, 72	Γαῖος, 23	διανέμω, 46	εἰς, 42
Ἀσπιδίος, 18	Γαῖος, 40	διασπείρω, 41	εἰκοστή(ν), 27
Ἀσπιδίος, 72	Γαῖος, 46	διασώζω, 37	εἰκώ, 21
Ἀσπιδίος, 14	Γαῖος, 2	διατίθημι, 57	Εἰλωτής, 71
Ἀσπιδίος, 33	Γαῖος, 17	διαφέρω, 41	εἰμ, 35
Ἀσπιδίος, 55	Γαῖος, 71	διαφέρω, 47	εἰμ, 62, p. 125
Ἀσπιδίος, 23	Γαῖος, 11	διαφορῶ, 13	εἰπον, 72
Ἀσπιδίος, 70, p. 139	Γαῖος, 11	διαδοσκαλός, 16	εἰρήνη, 53
Ἀσπιδίος, 36	Γαῖος, 145	διαδίδωμι, 71, p. 141	εἰς, 27
Ἀσπιδίος, 36	Γαῖος, 142	διώνω, 7	εἰς, 38
Ἀσπιδίος, 73	Γαῖος, 18	διδωμι, 59, p. 121	εἰσάγω, 47
Ἀσπιδίος, 31	Γαῖος, 34	δικάζω, 36	εἰσβάλλω, 38
Ἀσπιδίος, 40	Γαῖος, 30	δικαίος, 19	ἐκ, 45, 38
Ἀσπιδίος, 42	Γαῖος, 14	δικαιοσύνη, 50	ἐκαστός, 41
Ἀσπιδίος, 67	Γαῖος, 17	δικαίως, 71	ἐκατόν, 27
Ἀσπιδίος, 69	Γαῖος, 3	δικαστής, 55	ἐκαστοστός, 75
Ἀσπιδίος, 55	Γαῖος, 15	δική, 1	ἐκβαίνω, 69
Ἀσπιδίος, 22	Γαῖος, 59	Διόδοτος, 41	ἐκγονός, 16
Ἀσπιδίος, 21	Γαῖος, 14	Διονύσιος, 33	ἐκεῖ, 68
Ἀσπιδίος, 19	Γαῖος, 33	Διόνιστος, 4	ἐκείνος, 32
Ἀσπιδίος, 19	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 19	ἐκεῖσε, 62
Ἀσπιδίος, 19	Γαῖος, 41	Διότης, 32	ἐκκαθάρω, 41
Ἀσπιδίος, 14	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκκαλύπτω, 41
Ἀσπιδίος, 63, p. 137	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκένω, 73
βαθύς, 23	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκπέτομαι, 75
βαῖνα, 69, p. 138	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκπίνω, 72
βαῖνα, p. 144	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκπλέω, 73
βαρβαρός, 35	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκπτόμαι, 58
βαρύνω, 23	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκτός, 27
βάσσανος, 4	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκτρέπω, 47
βασίλειος, 1	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	Ἐκτωρ, 42
βασίλειος, 41	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκφύγω, 38
βασίλειος, 14	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐκώ, 36
βέβαιος, 63	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλαίον, 22
βεβαιώω, 53	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλάττω, 25
βελτίω, 53	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλαύνω, 47, p. 138
βῆμα, 27	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	Ἐλεῖν, 75
βία, 59	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλευθερία, 33
βίαιος, 23	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλευθερός, 19
βίος, 9	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλευθερώω, 52
βίος, 75, p. 145	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	Ἐλάσας, 74
βλαβερός, 44	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	Ἐλάττω, 72
βλάβη, 72	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	Ἐλαττωμένος, 74
βλάπτω, 36	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐλάττω, 10
βλεπω, 72	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐμπαύω, 62
βυβλος, 73	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	ἐμπεδός, 59
βυβλος, 68, p. 137	Γαῖος, 36	Διότης, 41	εἶμος, 29

[illegible]

κεφάλαιον.	κεφάλαιον.	Νέστωρ.	ὄραμα.
κεφάλαιον, 38	Κυνηραϊκός, 47	μέγας, 72, p. 36	νεός, 6
κῆδος, 67	κυριεύω, 37	μέθι, 50	νήσος, 4
κῆρος, 13	κύριος, 27	μεθύνω, 29	νικᾶω, 48
κῆρυξ, 9	κῆρυξ, 14	μεθύνω, 61	νίκη, 37
κῆρυξ, 15	κύριος, 15	μεθύσκω, 71, p. 140	νήπιος, 6, 41
κῆρυξ, 40	κύριος, 21, p. 34	μείζω, 25	νήπιος, 7, 41
Κιλίκια, 27	κυκνύς, 64	μέλας, 18	νομίζω, 35
Κίμων, 39	λαβύρινθος, 37	μέλει, 18, p. 137	νόμος, 14
κίχρυνος, 68	λαγύριον, 70, p. 139	μελέτη, 70	νόσος, 5
κίσση, 21	λαγύς, 6	μέλι, 50	νοῦς, 8
κίχρυνος, 64, p. 129	λακεδαιμόνιος, 16	μελίττα, 38	Νύμφη, 42
κλαίω, 44, p. 144	δάκρυον, 74	μέλλω, 37, p. 137	νύμφη, 1
κλεις, 21, p. 34	δάλος, 23	δέμνω, 13	νύν, 42
Κλεισθένης, 69	λαμβάνω, 35, p. 140	μέμφομαι, 46	νύξ, 11
Κλειώ, 15	λαμπάς, 10	μέν, 18	νώ, 28
κλείω, 41	λαυδάνω, 70, p. 140	Μενέλαος, 14	Ξάνθιππος, 35
κλέος, 17	λέα, 68	μένω, 62, p. 137	ξένος, 70
κλεπτός, 23	λέγω, 35, p. 142	μέσος, 46	Ξενοφάνης, 67
Κληταμινήστρα, 40	λεία, 68	μεστός, 23	Ξενοφών, 37
κλύω, 35	Λέρνη, 67	μετά, 40	Ξέρξης, 61
κνίμις, 41	Λεσβός, 27	μεταβολή, 65	Ξυνθησκω, 35
κοινός, 20	λέων, 11	μεταξύ, 63	ἐκ αὐτός, 31
κοίρανος, 34	ληστεία, 47	μετασχηματίζω, 57	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κοίτη, 67	λήστης, 41	μετρίως, 72	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κολακεία, 19	Λήτω, 15	μέτρον, 27	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κολάσθη, 64	Λεβύθη, 41	Μήδεια, 37	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κόλας, 18	Λεμνίη, 12	Μήδεις, 32	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κόλας, 65	Λεμνίη, 53	Μήδος, 16	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κομίζω, 36	Λόγιος, 54	μήκιστος, 41	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κόραξ, 23	λογος, 5	μήπω, 72	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κορέννυμι, 67, p. 133	λοπρός, 24	μήνη, 31	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κορίνθος, 55	λοπρός, 70	μήνη, 36	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κορίνθος, 6, 74	Λυδία, 22	μήνη, 69	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κορίνθος, 7, 42	Λυδία, 38	μήποτε, 60	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κοσμέω, 54	Λύκος, 35	μήτη, 53	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κόσμος, 17	Λυκοῦργος, 14	μήτηρ, 12	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κοῖφος, 55	Λύπη, 18	μηχανάομαι, 49	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κοῖφος, 58	Λυπηρός, 15	μία, 27	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρατέω, 50	Λυρικός, 15	μόνη, 67	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κράτιστος, 27	Λυσάνδρος, 54	μικρός, 17	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρατήρ, 17	Λυσίτατος, 62	Μιλήσιος, 68	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κράτος, 18	λύω, 41	Μίλητος, 55	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρείττων, 25	μάθημα, 40	Μιλτιάδης, 40	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρέμαμαι, 65, p. 130	μαθητής, 3	Μινυμυσσιν, 40	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρεμάννυμι, 67, p. 132	Μαία, 21	μολπή, 67	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρήνη, 67	μαίνομαι, 43	μόνον, 34	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κρήνη, 35	μάκαρ, 59	μόρσιμος, 71	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρήνη, 27	μακάριος, 54	Μούσα, 1	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρίνω, 41	Μακεδονία, 41	μυθός, 36	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρίως, 74	Μακεδονικός, 43	μύριον, 27	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κριτίας, 23	Μακεδών, 14	μύρμηξ, 9	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κριτής, 66	μακρός, 10	Νάξιος, 55	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κρίτων, 27	μάλιστα, 37	ναυμαχία, 61	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κροίσος, 22	μάλλον, 34	ναῦς, 21, p. 15	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κροκόδειλος, 13	Μανθάνη, 16	ναυτικός, 56	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κρωτωνιάτης, 46	μανθάνω, 35, p. 140	νεανίας, 3	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κρύπτω, 36	μάντις, 19	νέκρος, 35	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κτάσμαι, 54	μαρτυρία, 21	νέκυς, 18	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κτείνω, 36	μάρτυς, 21, p. 35	Νεμέα, 58	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κτῆμα, 25	μάτην, 44	νέμεσις, 75	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κτῆσις, 23	μάχη, 38	νέμος, 71, p. 137	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κτίω, 41	μάχομαι, 54, p. 137	νεός, 19	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κυκλαῖος, 23	μεγαληγορία, 19	Νέστωρ, 40	ἐκδοκοντα, 75
κυπελλών, 60	μεγαληγορία, 19		ἐκδοκοντα, 75
Κύπρος, 27			ἐκδοκοντα, 75

ὄργη.	πολέμιος.	πύλη.	στρατηγός.
ὄργη, 40	πειράσθαι, 49	πόλεμος, 42	πτωχός, 23
Ὀρέστης, 3	Πεισοστρατίδης, 69	πολιορκέω, 52	πυνθάνομαι, 70, 7. 140
ὀρθός, 52	πέλαγος, 73	πολιορκία, 71	πῦρ, 36
ὀρκος, 67	πελαργός, 71	πόλις, 13	πυρά, 71
ὀρυκειν, 40	Πελοπιδας, 74	πολιτεία, 55	πυργός, 13
ὀρνις, 10	Πελοποννησιακός, 56	πολίτης, 3	πῶ, 70
ὀρυσμι, 67, p. 135	Πελοποννησιος, 73	πολλάκις, 37	πῶς, 48
ὄρος, 68	Πελοποννήσιος, 38	πολυαύχενος, 67	
ὄρτυξ, 9	πέμπτος, 27	Πολύγυντος, 33	
Ὀρφεύς, 40	πέμπω, 36	Πολυδευκής, 21	
Ὄσσα, 63	πένης, 20	πολυκοιρανῆ, 34	
ὄστις, 32, p. 52	πενθός, 71	πολύλογος, 14	
ὄστου, 8	πενία, 40	πολυονία, 71	
ὄταν, 62	πεντε, 27	πολύπουνος, 9	
ὄτε, 37	πεντήκοντα, 27	πολύς, 22, p. 36	
ὄτου, 32	περας, 52	πολυτελής, 67	
ὀτρύνω, 45	περί, 45, 58	παιέω, 50	
οὐδέ, 24	περιβάλλω, 47	πατηρός, 17	
οὐδέποτε, 50	περιγράφω, 41	πάνος, 71	
οὐποτε, 33	περιεῖδον, 72	παροίκομαι, 45	
οὐρανός, 18	περίειμι, 62	Ποσειδών, 46	
οὐς, 17	Περικλῆς, 16	ποταμός, 22	
οὐσία, 32	περιρῶ, 73	πότε, 70	
οὐτε, 28	περισσεύω, 61	πότερα, 68	
οὗτος, 30	περιστέρα, 32	πότης, 21	
ὀφείλω, 68, p. 137	περιτίθημι, 57	ποτός, 67	
ὀφθαλμός, 13	Περσεύς, 32	πούς, 27	
ὀφίς, 24	Πέρσης, 14	πράγμα, 17	
	Περσικός, 72	πράξις, 13	
	Πηγά, 75	πράος, 22, p. 37	
	πηγή, 1	πράττω, 35	
	πικρός, 40	πρέπει, 59	
	πίπτω, 74, p. 144	πρεσβεία, 64	
	πιστεύω, 36	πρεσβύτερος, 44	
	πίστις, 73	πρίν, 36	
	πιστός, 8	πρό, 41	
	πίτυς, 41	πρόβατον, 35	
	πλάττω, 76	πρόγονος, 38	
	Πλάτων, 20	προΐδωμι, 59	
	πλέθρον, 27	προέρχομαι, 72	
	πλειστός, 26	Προκλής, 74	
	πλείων, 25	Προμηθεύς, 36	
	πλέω, 41	προμηθία, 35	
	πλεονεξία, 25	πρόνοια, 35	
	πλευρά, 67	πρόουδα, 76	
	πλέω, 68, p. 144	προπηλακίζω, 65	
	πλήθος, 32	πρός, 42	
	πλῆν, 55	προσδέχομαι, 40	
	πλήρης, 22	προσέδωμι, 59	
	πλησιάζω, 35	προσδοκάω, 50	
	πλησίον, 68	πρόσειμι, 62	
	πλησσω, 39	πρόσοδος, 22	
	πλοῦς, 8	προσθήκω, 70	
	πλούσιος, 23	προσθετός, 75	
	πλουτέω, 65	προστασσω, 41	
	πλούτος, 22	προστήμι, 57	
	Πλούτων, 46	προσφέρω, 59	
	πνέω, 73, p. 144	προτίθημι, 57	
	ποι, 47	προφητεύω, 37	
	Ποίος, 11	Πρωταγόρας, 3	
	ποιέω, 41	πρώτος, 41	
	ποιήτης, 15	πύρον, 57	
	ποιμήν, 35	πύρξ, 75	
	πολεμέω, 55	Πτολεμαῖος, 43	
	πολεμίζω, 45	πτωχός, 23	
	πολέμιος, 28	πύλη, 73	

στρατία.	ὑπηρέτης.	φύλη.	ὠφέλιμος.
στρατία, 36	ἑμπη, 63	ὑπισχνέσθαι, 69, p. 138	φύλλον, 5
στρατός, 38	ἑρας, 17	ἴσους, 4	φύρα, 41
στρατιώτης, 36	ἑρπης, 18	ὑπο, 42	φύσις, 13
στῆλος, 19	ἑτάρτος, 27	ὑποδεικνύμι, 66	φυσίων, 36
σύ, 28	ἑταρκαχίλοι, 27	ὑπόδημα, 49	φύω, 37
συγγράφειν, 34	ἑταρκασις, 27	ὑπομνήω, 36	φωή, 18
συγκινῶ, 48	ἑταρσους, 32	ὑποτάσσω, 37	φώς, 42
σύγχω, 73	ἑτάρτες, 27	ὑποτίθω, 64	
σύναι, 22	τέχνη, 18	ἕρκανι, 63	
συνάλαβάνω, 36	τεχνίτης, 40	ὑψηλός, 52	χαίρει, 35, p. 137
συμβουλεύω, 40	τῆκος, 73	ὑψώω, 52	χαλεπός, 17
συμβουλία, 40	Τηλεμαχος, 14		χαλεπός, 36
σύνμαχος, 35	Τήνος, 67	φαγεῖν, 72	χαλνός, 8
συνπηγνύμι, 67	τίθημι, 57	φαεῖν, 47	Χαλκιδάιος, 70
συνμφορά, 70	τίθω, 74, p. 145	φανερός, 61	Χαλκίς, 42
σύν, 39	τίκω, 49	φαρμακον, 5	χαλκούς, 57
συναξάνα, 70	τίμη, 46	Φαρμάκης, 72	χαρίς, 18
σύνεσις, 13	τίμω, 43, p. 138	φειδωρός, 45	χαρίς, 67
συνθήκη, 41	τίς, 22, p. 52	Φερεκύδης, 37	χειμῶν, 12
συνίστημι, 55	Τισίας, 3	φέρω, 35, p. 143	χείρ, p. 35
σύν, 13	Τισσαφάνης, 35	φεύγω, 38	χειροτόνω, 68
συσπένδω, 69	τραγῶδα, 16	φήμη, 55, p. 127	χειρῶν, 67
σόςω, 43	τραχὺς, 18	φθάνω, 69, p. 138	χειρών, 41
σφαίρα, 2	τρεῖς, 27	φθίρω, 43	χελεδών, 2
σφάλαια, 45	τρέπω, 43	φθύνω, 69, p. 138	χίλιος, 27
Σόβης, 32	τρέφω, 35	φθόγγος, 20	χρῶ, 71, p. 129
σόςω, 28	τρίκοντος, 27	φθαίος, 13	χόλος, 67
σόςω, 37	τρίκοντος, 32	φιλῶ, 51	χρόμαι, 41
Σωκράτης, 23	τρίκοντος, 37	φιλία, 2	χρόμα, 64
σώμα, 17	τρίτος, 27	φίλιος, 7	χρόμας, 14
σωτήρ, 21	Τροία, 51	φίλιππος, 33	χρόνος, 18
σωτήρια, 45	τρόπαιον, 55	φιλοκτήτης, 17	χρυσίον, 70
σωφροσύνη, 25	τρόπος, 4	φιλοποιος, 34	χρυσόμαλλον, 65
σώφρων, 19	Τρώς, 68	φίλος, 6, 14	χρυσός, 4
	τυγχάνω, 70, p. 140	φίλος, η, σν, 34	χρυσούς, 8
	τύπτω, 37	φιλοσοφία, 18	χώρα, 1
	τύραννος, 69	φιλοσοφος, 20	χωρεῖν, 68
	τύραννος, 42	φλέψ, 9	χωρίον, 18
	τύρος, 41	φθόβωμαι, 51	χωρισμός, 17
	Τυρός, 68	φθόρος, 12	χωρος, 63
	τύχη, 22	φθός, 22	
		φθύνω, 59	ψευδής, 19
		φονεύω, 37	ψεύδος, 65
		φονικός, 27	ψεύστης, 36
		φόνος, 40	ψήφισμα, 66
		φονεύω, 69	ψήφος, 71
		φόνος, 13	ψυχή, 2
		φράζω, 36	ψυχρός, 21
		φρήν, 52	
		φρονέω, 50	
		φρόνησις, 13	ὠθέω, 68, p. 137
		φρονιτικός, 35	ῥον, 74
		φρύξ, 67	ῥς, 36
		φυγας, 62	ῥστερ, 50
		φυγή, 18	ῥσις, 18
		φύλαξ, 9	ὠφέλεια, 21
		φύλαττω, 35	ὠφέλιμος, 54
		φύλαξ, 27	ὠφέλιμος, 18

INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

The gender of Substantives is shown by the article (ὁ, ἡ, τὸ) printed after the word.
The terminations of Adjectives are given, and the future tense of verbs.

ABANDON.	ART.	BECOMING.
abandon, καταλείπω, ψω	am-about, μέλλω, μελλήσω	Artapates, Ἀρταπάτης, ὁ
able, ἀμ, δυναμαι, δυνήσονται	Amazem, Ἀμαζών, Ἀμαζών- ρος, ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
abolish, ἀνο, σω	ambassador, πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
abundance, ἀβηθούα, ἡ	ambrosia, ἀμβροσία, ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Acarnanian, Ἀκαρνανεύς, Ἀκαρ- νανεύς	among, πορ, c. dat.	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
accomplish, ἐπιτελέω, σω	anarchy, ἀναρχία, ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
accuse, μύθοις, ὁ	Archagoras, Ἀναγούρας, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
accuser, κατηγορός, ὁ	ancient, ἀρχαῖος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Acchæan, Ἀχαιεύς, ὁ	and, καί, conj.	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, ὁ	Androgeus, Ἀνδρόγεως, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
acquire, κτάσμαι, ἴσονται	anger, ὀργή, ἡ, χόλος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
actropolis, ἀκρόπολις, ἀκρο- πόλις, ἡ	angry, make, ὀργίζω	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
action, πράξις, πράξω, ἡ	angry with, ἀμ, μηνίζω, σω	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
add, προστίθημι, θήσω	animal ζῶον, τό	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
admire, ἀγαμαι, ἀγάσσομαι	announce, ἀγγέλλω, εἰδω	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
admit, θανάσις, σομαι	another (of or to one) ἄλλῃ- λου	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Adonis, Ἀδωνεύς, Ἀδωνεύς, ὁ	answer, ἀποκρίνω, ἐνῶ, ἀπο- κρίνομαι, κρινούμαι	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
adorn, κοσμέω, ἴσονται	ant, μύμηξ, μύμηξ, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
advance, will, ἔπειμι	and ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
advice, βουλή, ἡ	anticipate, φθάω, φθάσσομαι	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
advice, συμβουλεύω, σω, πορ- ταίνω, σω	Aphrodite, Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Æacus, Αἰακός, ὁ	Apollo, Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπέλλω- ρος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Ægeus, Αἰγέως, ὁ	appeal, εἰδικα	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Ægeus, Αἰγέως, ὁ	appease, ἱλασσομαι, ἱλάσσομαι	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Æson, Αἰσών, Αἰσώνος, ὁ	appoint, ἀποσείκνυμι, δείξω	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Ætina, Αἰτίνη, ἡ	approach, πλησιάζω, σω	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
affair, πράγμα, πράγματος, τό	Arab, Ἀραβ, Ἀραβός, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
afternoon, δείλη, ἡ	Archdemus, Ἀρχέδημος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
again, πάλιν, adv.	Areopagus, Ἀρείος παγος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνων, ὁ	Ares, Ἀρης, Ἀρεός, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
age, ηλικία, ἡ	Argive, Ἀργεῖος, α, ον	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Agessilaus, Ἀγησίλαος, ὁ	Aristeides, Ἀριστείδης, Ἀρι- στείδης	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
air, ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ὁ	Aristippus, Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Ajax, Αἴας, Αἰαντός, ὁ	armed-man, ὁπλίτης, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὁ	arms, ὅπλον, τό	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ	army, στρατεύμα, στρατεύ- ματος, τό, στρατός, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, ἅπας, ὅ- σα, αν	around, περί (with acc.) prep.	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
all, σύμμαχος, ὁ	arrange, τάσσω, ξω, οικω, ἴσ- ται	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
also, καί, conj.	artive, ἀφικνούμαι, ἔξομαι	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
altar, θωμέος, ὁ	art, τέχνη, ἡ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
always, αἰ, adv.		Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
am, εἰμι, εσομαι, γίγνομαι, γι- γνήσσομαι, υπάρχω, ξω		Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ

BED.

bed, *κοίτη*, *ή*
 bee, *μέλισσα*, *ή*
 before, *πρό*, prep. (govems gen.), *πριν*, adv.
 beginning, *άρχή*, *ή*
 believes, *ί*, *χρή*, impers.
 belly, *γαστήρ*, *γαστέρος*, *ή*
 benefactor, *ευεργέτης*, *ο*
 benefit, *ώφελεω*, *ήσω*, *ονήσῃμι*, *οήσω*
 beneath, *καταλείπω*, *ήσω*
 besiege, *πολιορκέω*, *ήσω*
 best, *ἄριστος*, *η*, *ον*, *κράτιστος*, *η*, *ον*
 betray, *προδίδωμι*, *δώσω*
 better, *ἀμείνων*, *ον*, *βελτίων*, *ον*, *κρείττων*, *ον*
 between, *μεταξύ*, adv.
 bird, *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, *ο* and *ή*, *ὄρνις*, *τό*
 bite, *δάσκει*, *δήσκει*
 black, *μέλας*, *αἰνα*, *αν*
 blame, *μεινόμεναι*, *φομαί*
 blood, *αἷμα*, *αἵματος*, *τό*
 bloody, *φοινικός*, *ή*, *ὄν*
 bloom, *ἀκμή*, *ή*
 blow, *πνέω*, *πνέσσομαι*, *πνέψσομαι*
 blush, *ἐρυθρίω*
 boar, *σῦς*, *σύνος*, *ο*
 boastful, *μεγαλλόγορος*
 boastfulness, *μεγαλλογία*, *ή*
 body, *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, *τό*
 boil, *ἀνέψω*, *ψήσσομαι*
 bone, *ὀστέον*, *τό*
 booty, *λεία*, *ή*
 both, *ἀμφω*, *οἷν*
 both-oi-us, *ὡς*, *νῶς*
 both-oi-you, *σφῶ*, *σφῶν*
 both . . . and, *καί* . . . *τε*
 bow, *τόξευμα*, *τοξεύματος*, *τό*
 bow, *κράτηρ*, *κρατήρος*, *ή*
 boy, *παῖς*, *παιδός*, *ο*
 brave, *ἀλκιμος*, *η*, *ον*, *ἀνδρείος*, *α*, *ον*
 bravely, *ἀνδρείως*, adv.
 bravery, *ἀνδρία*, *ή*
 brazen, *χαλκοῦς*, *ή*, *οἷν*
 breadth, *εὖρος*, *εὐρους*, *τό*
 bride, *νύμφη*, *ή*
 bridle, *χαλινός*, *ο*
 bring, *φέρω*, *οἶσω*
 bring-on, *ἐπιφέρω*, *οἶσω*
 bring-to, *προσφέρω*, *οἶσω*
 bring-up, *ἀνάγω*, *ἔω*
 bring-up (fear), *ἀνατρέφω*, *θρέψω*, *παίδευναι*, *αὖ*
 brother, *ἀδελφός*, *ο*
 bull, *ταῦρος*, *ο*, *βοῦς*, *βοός*, *ο*
 burn (burns), *καίω*, *καύσω*, *ἐμμένω*, *πρήσω*
 burn, cease to, *κατασβέννυμαι* (mid.)
 burn-down, *καταφλέγω*, *ἔω*
 burnish, *ἐκκαθαίρω*, *αὖ*
 bury, *θάπτω*, *ψω*

COLONIZE.

bustard, *ὠρίς*, *ὠρίδος*, *ή*
 but, *ἀλλά*, conj.
 by, *παρά* (with gen.), prep.; *ὑπό* (with gen.), prep.; *κατά* (with acc.), prep.
 Cadmus, *Κάδμος*, *ο*
 Caesar, *Καῖσαρ*, *Καῖσαρος*, *ο*
 Caius, *Γάιος*, *ο*
 call, *καλέω*, *στο*
 Callias, *Καλλίας*, *ο*
 calumniate, *διαβάλλω*, *ἔλω*
 Cambyzes, *Καμβύσης*, *ο*
 camel, *κάμηλος*, *ο*
 can, *δύναμαι*, *δυνήσομαι*
 capable, *ικανός*, *η*, *ον*
 captive, *αἰχμάλωτος*, *ο*
 care, *ἐπιμέλεια*, *ή*, *κῆδος*, *κήδους*, *τό*
 care-for, *φροντίζω*, *στο* (with gen.)
 care, *ἡ-ἡ-α*, *μέλεια*, *ήσσει*, impers.
 carefully, *ἐπιμελώς*, adv.
 carry, *ἀνάγω*, *ἔω*, *κομίζω*, *στο*, *φορέω*, *ήσω*
 carry-off, *ἀρπάζω*, *στο*
 carry-past, *παράφέρω*, *οἶσω*
 cast-down, *καταβάλλω*, *βαλῶ*
 Castor, *Κάστωρ*, *Κάστορος*, *ο*
 Catana, *Κατάνη*, *ή*
 cause, *αἰτία*, *ή*
 Celtiberian, *Κελτίβηρ*, *Κελτίβηρος*
 Cerberus, *Κέρβερος*, *ο*
 Ceto, *Κητώ*, *Κητούς*, *ή*
 Chalcedonian, *Χαλκηδόνιος*, *α*, *ον*
 Chalcis, *Χαλκίς*, *Χαλκίδος*, *ή*
 change, *μετατίθημι*, *θήσω*
 change, *μεταβολή*, *ή*
 character, *ἔθος*, *έθους*, *τό* (pl.), *πρόπος*, *ο* (pl.)
 chariot, *άρμα*, *άρματος*, *τό*
 chastiser, *κολάστης*, *ο*
 chest, *κίστη*, *ή*
 child, *τέκνον*, *τό*
 Cilicia, *Κιλικία*, *ή*
 Cimon, *Κίμων*, *Κίμωνος*, *ο*
 citadel, *ἀκρόα*, *ή*
 citizen, *πολίτης*, *ο*
 city, *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεος*, *τό*, *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *ή*
 claw, *ὄνυξ*, *δινυχος*, *ο*
 Cleisthenes, *Κλεισθένης*, *ο*
 Cleo, *Κλεώ*, *Κλεούς*, *ή*
 clothe, *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *ἀμφιέσω*, *ἐμφύω*
 club, *ρόπαλον*, *τό*
 Clytemnestra, *Κλυταίμνηστρα*, *ή*
 coe, *αλεκτρίων*, *αλεκτρίωνος*, *ο*
 Colchian, *Κόλχος*, *ο*
 cold, *ψυχρός*, *ο*, *ὄν*
 colonize, *κατοικίζω*, *στο*

DEATH.

come, *ἔγω*, *ἔω*
 come-by, *παπατρέχω*, *δραμοῦμαι*
 command, *κελεύω*, *σω*
 common, *κοινός*, *ή*, *ὄν*
 commonwealth, *πολιτεία*, *ή*
 companion, *ἑταῖρος*, *ο*
 compounding, *συμπίγνυμι*, *πήξω*
 conceal, *καλύπτω*, *ψω*, *κρύπτω*, *ψω*, *ἀποκρύπτω*, *ψω*
 confirm, *βεβαιόω*, *ώσω*
 confound, *συγχέω*, *χέω*
 conquer, *νικάω*, *ήσω*, *κρατείω*, *ήσω*
 consist, make to, *συνίστημι*, *συστήσω*
 contest, *ἀγών*, *ἀγώνος*, *ο*
 contrive, *μηχανασμαι*, *αομαι*
 converse, *διαλέγομαι*, *ἔομαι*
 Corinth, *Κόρινθος*, *ο*
 Corinthian, *Κορίνθιος*, *α*, *ον*
 Corinthus, *Κόρινθος*, *ο*
 Corsica, *Κύρος*, *ο*
 council, *βουλή*, *ή*
 counsel, *βουλή*, *ή*
 country, *χώρα*, *ή*, *πατρίς*, *πατρίδος*, *ή*
 courier, *ἡμεροδρομος*, *ο*
 covetousness, *πλεονεξία*, *ή*
 cow, *βοῦς*, *βοός*, *ο*
 owardlike, *κακία*, *ή*, *δειλία*, *ή*
 cowardly, *δειλός*, *ή*, *ὄν*
 creeping, *έρπεντος*, *ο*, *ὄν*
 Crean, *Κρής*, *Κρητός*, *ο*
 Crete, *Κρήτη*, *ή*
 Critias, *Κρίτιος*, *ο*
 Criton, *Κρίτων*, *Κρίτωνος*, *ο*
 crocodile, *κροκόδειλος*, *ο*
 Croesus, *Κροίστος*, *ο*
 cross, *ὑπερβαίνειω*, *βήσσομαι*
 Crotoliate, *Κροτωνιάτης*, *ο*
 crown, *στέφανος*, *ο*
 cut, *τέμνω*, *τέμω*
 Cyclops, *Κύκλωψ*, *Κύκλωπος*, *ο*
 Cyprus, *Κύπρος*, *ο*
 Cyprian, *Κυπριακός*, *ο*, *ὄν*
 Cyrus, *Κύρος*, *ο*
 Daedalus, *Δαίδαλος*, *ο*
 Damaratus, *Δαμαράτος*, *ο*
 Danaus, *Δάναος*, *ο*
 danger, *κίνδυνος*, *ο*, *τό* *δεινόν*, *see p. 26*
 danger, *αἰ-ἰν*, *κινδυνεύω*, *στο*
 dare, *τολμαῖω*, *ήσω*
 daric, *δαρείκος*, *ο*
 darken, *ἀμαυρόω*, *ώσω*
 darkness, *σκοτός*, *σκοτούς*, *ο*
 daughter, *θυγάτηρ*, *θυγάτερος*, *ή*
 day, *ἡμέρα*, *ή*
 dead, *νεκρός*, *ο*
 dead-body, *νεκρός*, *νεκρός*, *ο*
 death, *θάνατος*, *ο*

DECEIVE.	ERYX.	FISH.
deceive, εξαπατάω, ήσω, δολάω, ωσω	dog, κύων, κυνός, δ and ή	escape, διαφεύγω, έω, απο- εδράσσω, δρασκομαι
declare, αποφαίνω, φάινω	dominion, αρχή, ή	escape notice, λησθαι, λήσω
decree, ψηφίσμα, ψηφίσματος, τό	door, θύρα, ή	especially, μάλιστα, adv.
dedicated, am, ανάκειμαι, κείσομαι	double speaking, διχόμυθος, on	establish, καθιστημι, κατα- στήσω
deem-worthy, αξιόω, ώσω	drive, περιστερά, ή	Euboea, Εύβοια, ή
deep, βαθύς, εία, ύ	drama, δράμα, δράματος, τό	Euripides, Ευριπίδης, ό
defend, έπαινών, ύνώ	draw-up-against, αντίτασσε, έω	Europe, Ευρώπη, ή
define, περιγράφω, ψω	drawn-up-against, αντίτασσε, έω	Eurydice, Ευρυδική, ή
Deianeira, Δηναιεира, ή	dress, στολή, ή	even, και
deity, δαίμων, δαίμονος, ό	drinksable, πότιμος, η, on	every, πάς, πάσα, πάν
deliberate, βουλευέω, σω	drink-out, εκπίνω, πίνωμαι	evidence, μαρτυρία, ή
deliver, απαλλάσσω, έω	drink-out, εκπίνω, πίνωμαι	evil-doer, κακούργος, ό
Delphi, Δελφοί, οι	drive-away, ωθέω, ώσω	exalt, υψώω, ώσω
Demeter, Δημήτηρ, Δήμη- τρος, ή	drive out, εξελώνω, ελώ	except, πλην, πρ. and adv.
democracy, δημοκρατία, ή	drunk, ποτός, ή, on	exert, άσκειν, ήσω
descend, καταβαίνω, βήσομαι	drunkness, μέθη, ή, πολυο- νία, ή	exhibit, επιδεικνύω, δείξω
descendant, εκγονος, ό	drunk, make, μεθύσκω, με- θύσω	exhort, παρορνώ, ενώ
desire, έφίεμαι, ήσομαι	Dryas, Δρύας, Δρύαντος, ό	exile, φυγάδος, ή
desire, επιθυμία, ή	dwelt, νεμόω, νεμώ, οίκεω, ήσω	expect, προσδοκώ, ήσω, προσ- δεχομαι, έσομαι
despair-ό, απογινώσκω, γινώ- σομαι	each, έκαστος, η, on	expend, αραλίσκω, λώσω
despise, καταφρονέω, ήσω	ear, ούς, ώτός, τό	expensive, πολυτελής, ές
deströy, καταδύω, σω, κατα- κόπτω, ψω, όλλυμι, απόλ- λυμι, ολέω, φθείρω, φθέρω	earth, γή, ή	explain, φράζω, σω
destroy-utterly, εξόλλυμι, ολέω	easy, ράδιος, α, on	extant, άριθμός, ό
destruction, όλεθρος, ό	eat-up, κατέω, εδοῦμαι	extinguish, σβέννυμι, σβέσ- κατασβέννυμι, σβέσω
die, θνήσκει, αποθνήσκει, θα- νούμαι, τελευτάω, ήσω	education, παιδεία, ή	eye, οφθαλμός, ό
die-with, συνθνήσκει, θανού- μαι	egg, ωον, τό	
differ, διαφέρω, οίσω	Egypt, Αίγυπτος, ή	
difficult, άργάλεος, α, on, χα- λεπός, ή, on	Egyptian, Αιγύπτιος, ό	
difficulty, am in, άπορέω, ήσω	eight, ογδοός, η, on	
diligent, σπουδαίος, α, on	eight thousand, οκτακισχιλί- αι, α	
Diodorus, Διοδόωρος, ό	eighty, ογδοήκοντα, indecl.	
Dion, Δίων, Δίωνος, ό	elate, εξαίρω	
Dionysius, Διονύσιος, ό	elder, πρεσβύτερος	
Dionysus, Διόνυσος, ό	element, στοιχείον, τό	
disappear, make to, αφανίζω, σω	embalm, ταρινέω, σω	
disbelieve, άπιστέω, ήσω	embassy, πρεσβεία, ή	
disciple, μαθητής, ήσω	emporium, εμπόριον, τό	
discourage, am, αθύνω, ήσω	empty, κενός, ή, on	
discoverer, ευρετής, ή	enact, τίθημι, ήσω	
disease, νόσος, ή	end, πέρας, πέρατος, τό	
disgraceful, πονηρός, ά, όν	enemy, πολέμιος, ό	
dishonoured, άτιμος, on	enigma, αίνιγμα, αινίγματος, τό	
dismis, άφίημι, ήσω	enjoy, απολαύω, σω	
disorder, άταξία, ή	enjoyment, τέρψις, τέρψεως, ή	
display-in, επιδεικνύω, δείξω	enmity, έχθρα, ή	
dissension, διχοστασία, ή	enslave, δουλόω, ώσω	
distinguish, διακρίνω, ένω	entrust, πιστεύω, σω	
distinguished, διάφορος, on, επιφανής, ές	envy, φθόνος, ή	
distribute, διαδίδωμι, δώσω, διανέμω, νεμώ	equal, ίσος, η, on	
do, δρώ, σω, εργαζώ, σομαι, ποιέω, ήσω, πράττω, έω	Erato, Έρατώ, Έρατούς, ή	
	Erechtheid, Έρεχθειδής, ή	
	Erechtheus, Έρεχθεύς, Έρε- χθέως, ό	
	Erichthonius, Έριχθόνιος, ό	
	Eretria, Έρετρία, ή	
	Erinyes, Έρινύς, Έρινύος, ή	
	Eros, Έρως, Έρωτος, ό	
	err, αμαρτάνομαι, τήσομαι	
	Eryx, Έρυξ, Έρυκος, ή	
		escape, διαφεύγω, έω, απο- εδράσσω, δρασκομαι
		escape notice, λησθαι, λήσω
		especially, μάλιστα, adv.
		establish, καθιστημι, κατα- στήσω
		Euboea, Εύβοια, ή
		Euripides, Ευριπίδης, ό
		Europe, Ευρώπη, ή
		Eurydice, Ευρυδική, ή
		even, και
		every, πάς, πάσα, πάν
		evidence, μαρτυρία, ή
		evil-doer, κακούργος, ό
		exalt, υψώω, ώσω
		except, πλην, πρ. and adv.
		exert, άσκειν, ήσω
		exhibit, επιδεικνύω, δείξω
		exhort, παρορνώ, ενώ
		exile, φυγάδος, ή
		expect, προσδοκώ, ήσω, προσ- δεχομαι, έσομαι
		expend, αραλίσκω, λώσω
		expensive, πολυτελής, ές
		explain, φράζω, σω
		extant, άριθμός, ό
		extinguish, σβέννυμι, σβέσ- κατασβέννυμι, σβέσω
		eye, οφθαλμός, ό
		faction, στάσις, στάσεως, ή
		faith, πίστις, πίστεως, ή
		faithful, πιστός, ή, on
		faithless, άπιστος, on
		fall, πίπτω, πεσούμαι
		fall-away, περιβρέω, ρυτίζομαι, ρυσσομαι
		fall-in, έμπιπτο, πεσούμαι
		false, ψευδής, ές
		falsehood, ψεύδος, ψεύδους, τό
		fare, πράττω, έω
		fated, μόρσιμος, on
		father, γονεύς, γονεύς, ό, πατήρ, πατρός, ό
		fear, φόβος, ό
		fear, φοβέομαι, ήσομαι, δέ- δοικα, ot δέξω
		fearful, φοβερός, ά, on
		fear-of-God, θεοσβεία, ή
		fed (trans.), βόσκω, κήτω
		fetter, πέδη, ή
		few, λίγος, η, on
		field, γύη, ή
		fifty, πέμπετος, η, on
		fifty, πενήκοντα, indecl.
		fight, μάχομαι, έσομαι, υψώω
		fig-tree, σίκυον, τό
		fill, αναπληρύνω, πλήρω
		find, ευρίσκω, ήσω
		fine, θωή, ή
		fire, πύρ, πυρός, τό
		firm, βέβαιος, α, on
		firmly, έρρωμένως, adv
		first, πρώτος, η, on
		fish, ιχθύς, ιχθύος, ό

HUMAN.	LONG.	MILESIAN.
human, ἀνθρώπινος, η, ον humble, ταπεινός, ὡς humble, ταπεινός, η, ον hundred, εκατόν, indecl. hundredth, ἐκατόστος, η, ον hurtful, βλαβερός, ἄ, ὄν Hylas, Ὑλάς, ὄ Hircania, Ἑρκανία, ἡ	keep-safe, διασώζω, σω key, κλεῖς, κλειδός, ἡ kill, κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω, ενθ, σφάζω, ξω kind, γένος, γένους, τό king, βασιλεύς, βασιλείας, ὁ, κοίρανος, ὁ kingdom, βασιλεία, ἡ knee, γόνυ, γόνυτος, τό know, γινώσκω, γινώσσομαι, ἐπίσταμαι, στήσομαι, οἶδα, εἰδῶ know before-hand, πρόοιδα	longest, μακίστος, η, ον look-to, προσβλέπω, ψω loam, ἱστός, ὁ loose, λύω, σω loquacious, λόλος, η, ον lose, ἀποβάλλω, ἄλω loss, ζημία, ἡ love, ἀγαπᾶω, ἦσω, ἐσῶω, ἐρμαι, ἐράσσομαι, φιλέω, ἡσω Lusitanian, Λυσίτανος, ὁ Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ὁ Lydia, Λυδία, ἡ Lydians, Λυδοί, οἱ lyric, λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν Lyander, Λυσάνδρος, ὁ
I, ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ Icarus, Ἰκαρος, ὁ idle, ἄργος, η, ον, μεθήμενος, ον if, εἰ, εἰμή, εἰάν, ἦν, οὐκ, used with subj. if (expressing a wish) εἴθε, interj. ill, κακός, adv. illness, ἰσός, ἡ image, ἀγάλμα, ἀγάλματος, τό, εἰδῶλον, τό, εἰκὼν, εἰκό- νος, ἡ immediately, εὐθύς, adv. impious, ἀσεβής, ἐς implanted, ἐμφυτός, ον impulse, ἐπιτίθημι, θήσω impossible, ἀδύνατος, ον in, ἐν, prep. (governs dat.) in-behalf-of, ὑπέρ, πρὸς (gov. gen.) increase, αὐξάνω, or αὐξω, αὐξήσω increase, αὐξησις, αὐξησεως, ἡ indeed, μὲν, αὐτῷ, ὅγ, adv. Indian, Ἰνδός, ὁ Indian, Ἰνδοίος, ἡ, ὄν indigenous, αὐτόχθων, αὐτό- χθονος, ὁ inhabit, κατοικέω, ἦσω injure, ἀδικέω, ἦσω, βλάπτω, ψω, κακός, ὡς injustice, ἀδικία, ἡ injustice (to do), ἀδικέω instead-of, ἀντί, prep. (with gen.) institute, τίθημι, θήσω instruction, παιδεία, ἡ insult, προσηλακίζω, σω intelligence, σύνεσις, συνέ- σις, ἡ, νοῦς, ὁ intemperate, ἀκρατής, ἐς into, εἰς (governs acc.) introduce, εἰσάγω, ξω invade, εἰσβάλλω, ἄλω, ἐμ- βάλλω, ἄλω in-vain, μάτην, adv. Ionian, Ἰωνικός, ἡ, ὄν island, νῆσος, ἡ journey, ὁδός, ἡ judge, δικάζω, σω, κρίνω, ἔω judge, δικαστής, ὁ, κρίτης, ὁ just, δίκαιος, α, ον justice, δίκη, ἡ, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ justly, δίκαιως, adv.	la-lu-ficius, πολύπονος, ον, φιλό- πονος, ον la-lour, πόνος, ἦσω labyrinth, λαβύρινθος, ὁ Lacedaemonian, Λάκων, Λά- κωνος, ὁ, Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ lake, λίμνη, ἡ lamp, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ἡ land, χώρα, ἡ lasting, ἐμπεδός, ον last-of-all, πανίστατος, η, ον laughter, γέλως, γέλωτος, ὁ lay-by, κατατίθημι, θήσω lay-waste, τέμνω, τεμῶ law, νόμος, ὁ lead, ἄγω, ξω leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, ὁ leaf, φύλλον, τό leap-down, καταπηδάω, ἦσω learn, μαρθάνω, μαθήσομαι, πυνθάνομαι, πυνθόμαι learning, μάθημα, μαθήματος, τό leave-behind, καταλείπω, ψω left-hand, ἀριστερός, α, ον lend, κύκρωμι, χρήσω lend-money-at-usury, δανεί- ζω, σω Lerna, Λέρνη, ἡ Lesbos, Λέσβος, ἡ less, ἐλάττω, ον let-down, καθίημι, ἦσω let-pass-by, παρίημι, ἦσω Leto, Λητώ, Λητούς, ἡ letter, ἐπιστολή, ἡ, γράμμα, γράμματος, τό liar, ψεύστης, ὁ libation, χοή, ἡ Libya, Λιβύη, ἡ lie, κείμεναι, κείσομαι life, αἰών, αἰώνας, ὁ, βίος, ὁ ζωή, ἡ light, φῶς, φωτός, τό lighten, ἀστράπτω, ψω lightly, κοῦφως, adv. like, ὁμοίος, α, ον lion, λέων, λέοντος, ὁ lioness, λέαινα, ἡ little-child, παιδίον, τό live, βιάω, σω, ζάω, ζήσω lofty, ὑψηλός, ἡ, ον long, μακρός, α, ον	longest, μακίστος, η, ον look-to, προσβλέπω, ψω loam, ἱστός, ὁ loose, λύω, σω loquacious, λόλος, η, ον lose, ἀποβάλλω, ἄλω loss, ζημία, ἡ love, ἀγαπᾶω, ἦσω, ἐσῶω, ἐρμαι, ἐράσσομαι, φιλέω, ἡσω Lusitanian, Λυσίτανος, ὁ Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ὁ Lydia, Λυδία, ἡ Lydians, Λυδοί, οἱ lyric, λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν Lyander, Λυσάνδρος, ὁ Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ἡ Macedonian, Μακεδών, Μακε- δόνης, ὁ, Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν mad, ἀν, μαίνομαι, μανί- σομαι Maia, Μαΐα, ἡ make-preparations, παρα- σκευάζω, σω male, ἀρσεν, εν man (human), ἄνθρωπος, ὁ man, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ man, belonging to, ἀνθρώ- πινος, η, ον manage, διατίθημι, θήσω Mandane, Μανδάνη, ἡ manifest, φανερός, α, ὄν manner, ἔθος, ἔθους, τό, τρό- πος, ὁ many, πολὺς, λή, ὕ many-necked, πολυαῦχυνος, ον march, στρατεύω, σω marrow, μυελός, ὁ marry (of a man), γαμέω, σω (of a woman), γαμέομαι, σομαι master, δεσπότης, ὁ measure, μέτρον, τό Mede, Μῆδος, ὁ Medea, Μήδεια, ἡ medicine, φάρμακον, τό Medus, Μῆδος, ὁ meet-with, λαγχάνω, λήξομαι meet-with, τυγχάνω, τεύξο- μαι melt, τήκω, ξω Memnon, Μέμνων, Μέμνο- νος, ὁ memorable, ἀξιόλογος, ον Memory, Μνημοσύνη, ἡ Menelaus, Μενέλαος, ὁ message, ἀγγελία, ἀγγελία- τος, τό messenger, ἀγγεῖλος, ὁ metal, μέταλλον, τό middle, μέσος, η, ον mild, πρᾶος, εἰα, ὕ, ἄβρῶς, ἡ όν, ἡμερος, α, ον Milesian, Μιλήσιος, α, ον

MILETUS.	PACE.	PLANE-TREE.
<p>Miletus, Μίλητος, ἡ milk, γάλα, γάλακτος, τό Milon, Μίλων, Μίλωνος, ὁ Militades, Μιλτιάδης, ὁ mind, νῦν, ὁ minister, ὑπηρετής, ὁ Minos, Μίνως, ὁ misrot, κάτοπτρον, τό misfortune, συμφορά, ἡ ἀτυχία, ἡ, δυστυχία, ἡ mistress, ἀπιστία, ἡ mix, κεράνυμι, κεράσω, μιζ- γνυμι, μίξω, θύρω, ἡσω mode-of-life, διαίτα, ἡ moderate, ἐγκρατής, ἐς moderation, μεσότης, μεσό- της, ἡ, μετρον, τό moderation, with, μετρίως, αὐτ. money, χρήματα, τὰ month, μῆν, μηνός, ὁ moon, σελήνη, ἡ mountain, ὄρος, ὄρους, τό more, πλεῖον, ὁ more, πλεῖον, ὁ mortal, θνητός, ἡ, ὁν, βροτός, ὁ most, πλείους, ἡ, ὁν most, μέγιστα, ἀδν. mother, μητήρ, μητρόε, ἡ moura, πειθῶ, ἡσω much, πολὺς, λίγ, ὁ multitude, πλῆθος, πλῆθους τό multitude of kings, πολυκο- ρανῖ, ἡ murder, φονεῖω, σω murder (noun), φόνος, ὁ Muse, Μοῦσα, ἡ must, δεῖ (impers. verb) my, mine, ἐμός, ἡ, ὁν Mylene, Μυτιλήνη, ἡ</p>	<p>poor, οὗτε, ἀδν. north-wind, βορρᾶς, ὁ not-free, ἀνελευθέρως, α, ὁν not-yet, μήπω, ἀδν. now, ἤδη, ἀδν., νῦν, ἀδν. number, ἀριθμός, ὁ Nymp, Νύμφη, ἡ oak, δρῦς, δρυός, ἡ oath, ὅρκος, ὁ obscure, ἄδοξος, ὁν, ἀφανής, ἐς obtain, λαμβάνω, λήψομαι; κτάσμαι, κτήσσομαι, τυγ- χάνω, τεύξομαι (governis gen.) occur, παρίστημι, στήσω, (mid.) Odysseus, 'Οδυσσεύς, 'Οδυσ- σεύς, ὁ often, πολλάκις, ἀδν. oil, ἔλαιον, τό old, γέραιος, α, ὁν, παλαιός, α, ὁν old-age, γῆρας, γήρως, τό old-man, πρέσβυς, πρέσ- βευς, ὁ old-man, γέρον, γέροντος, ὁ old-woman, γραιῦ, γραιός, ἡ oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ Olympia, 'Ολυμπία, ἡ Olympiad, 'Ολυμπιάς, 'Ολυμ- πιάδος, ἡ Olympian, 'Ολύμπιος, α, ὁν Olympus, 'Ολυμπος, ὁ on-account-of, διὰ, (with acc.) prep. once, ἀπαξ, ἀδν., ποτέ, ἀδν. one, εἰς, μία, ἓν one-another, ἀλλήλων, αἰνῶν only, μόνον, ἀδν. open, ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίξω opinion, γνώμη, ἡ opportunity, καιρός, ὁ oppose, ἐναντιώ, ὡσω opposed, ἐναντίος, α, ὁν orator, ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ order, κελεύω, σω order, τάξις, τάξεως, ἡ Orestes, 'Ορέστης, ὁ ornament, κόσμος, ὁ Orpheus, 'Ορφεύς, 'Ορφέως, ὁ Ossa, 'Όσσα, ἡ other, ἄλλος, ἡ, ο other, λοιπός, ἡ, ὁν others, ὅς, ἄλλοι, α, ὁν our, ἡμέτερος, α, ὁν out-of, ἐκ, ἐξ, prep. (governis gen.) overcome, χειρώ, ὡσω overlooked, περιεῖδον overtimew, καταλίσσω, σω owe, ὀφείλω, ἡσω own, ἴδιος, α, ὁν own, thy, σεαυτῷ, ἡς, οὗ</p>	<p>Pæan, Παιάν, Παιάνος, ὁ pain (trans.), ἀλγύνω, ἡνῶ painful, ἀλγυνός, ἡ, ὁν painter, γραφεύς, γραφέως, ὁ panegyric, ἐγκώμιον, τό Paralus, Πάραλος, ὁ parasang, παρασάγγης, ὁ pardon, συγγενήσκω, γνώ- σμαι pass-by, will, πάρεμι passion, πάθος, πάθος, τό. passions, θυμός, ὁ paternal, πατρός, α, ὁν Patroclus, Πάτροκλος, ὁ Pausanias, Πανσανίας, ὁ pay, τίνω, τίνω pay, ἀποτίνω, τίνω peace, εἰρήνη, ἡ peacock, ταῦς, ὁ Pegæ, Πήγαι, αἱ Peiræus, Πειραιεύς, Πει- ραιεύς, ὁ Peisistratid, Πεισιστρα- τίδης, ὁ Pelopidas, Πελοπίδης, ὁ Peloponnesian, Πελοποννή- σιος(α)ον, Πελοποννησια- κός, ἡ, ὁν Peloponnesus, Πελοπόννη- σος, ἡ penalty, ζημία, ἡ people, ὄμιος, ὁ perceive, αἰσθάνομαι, θήσσομαι Pericles, Περικλῆς, Περικ- λέους, ὁ perish, φθίω, φθίσσομαι Persephone, Περσεφόνη, ἡ Perseus, Περσεύς, Περσεύς, ὁ persevere, καρτερῶ, ἡσω Persian, Πέρσης, ὁ, Περσικός, ἡ, ὁν persuade, πείθω, σω Phaethon, Φαίθων, Φαέθον. τος, ὁ Pharmaces, Φαρμάκης, ὁ Pherecydes, Φερεκίδης, Φερε- κίδης, ὁ Philip, Φίλιππος, ὁ Philoctetes, Φιλοκτήτης, ὁ philosopher, φιλόσοφος, ὁ philosophy, φιλοσοφία, ἡ Phenician, Φοινίξ, Φοινίκος, ὁ Phrygia, Φρυγία, Φρυγίος, ὁ Phrygian, Φρύξ, Φρυγός, ὁ physician, ἱατρός, ὁ pilety, εὐσεβεία, ἡ pillar, στῆλη, ἡ pillar, στῆλος, ὁ pine, πίνω, πίνω, ἡ pious, εὐσεβής, ἐς piracy, ληστεία, ἡ pity, ολοφύρομαι (in fut.) place, τίθημι, ἡσω place, χωρίον, τό plain, σαφής, ἐς plane-tree, πλάτανος, ἡ</p>

PLANT.	ROSE.	SET.
plant, φυτεύω, σω	push, ώθέω, ώσω	rough, τραχύς, εἶα, ὅ
Plato, Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ὁ	put, τίθῃμι, ἵστω	rouse, δρῶμι, ὄρω
play-on-the-harp, κειθαρίζω, σω	put-around, περιτίθῃμι, θήσω	royal authority, βασιλεία, ἡ
pleased, αἰ, ἡδῶμαι, ἡσθῆ- σομαι	put-away, ἀποτίθῃμι, θήσω	ruin, σφάλλω, σφάλλομαι
pleasure, ἡδονή, ἡ	put-forth, προτίθῃμι, θήσω	rule, ἄρχω, ἔω
plethron, πλέθρον, τό	put-on, ἐνδύω, σω	rule (subs.), ἀρχή, ἡ
plot-against, ἐπιβουλεύω, σω	put-to-flight, τρέπω	ruler, ἄρχων, ἀρχοντας, ὁ
plough, ἄροτρον, τό	pyre, πυρά, ἡ	run, ἔω, θεῖσθαι, θεύσομαι
plumage, πτέρον, τό		run-away, ἀποδιδράσκει, δρᾶ- σομαι
Pluto, Πλούτων, Πλούτωνος, υ	quail, ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυκος, ὁ and ἡ	sacrifice, θυσία, ἡ
Pæas, Ποίας, Ποιάντος, ὁ	queen, βασίλεια, ἡ	sacrifice, θύω, ὁ
poet, ποιητής, ὁ	quickly, ταχύ, adv.	sad, λυγρός, ἄ, ἐν
point-out, υποδείκνυμι, δείξω	quick-to-anger, ὀξύθυμος, ον	safely, ἀσφαλῶς, ἐς
Pollux, Πολυδεύκης, Πολυ- δέυκος, ὁ	race, γένος, γένους, τό	safely, ἀσφαλῶς, adv.
Polygnotus, Πολύγνωτος, ὁ	Rhadamanthus, Ῥαδάμαν- θος, ὁ	safety, σωτηρία, ἡ
poor, πένης, ἡς	raise, αἶρω, ἄρῶ, ἐπαίρω, ἄρῶ	sail, πλέω, πλεῖν, σωμαι, ευ- σομαι
poor, πτωχός, ἡ, ὁ	raise-up, ὀρθῶω, ὠσω	sail-by, παραπλέω, πλεύσο- μαι, εὐσομαι
Poseidon, Ποσειδών, Ποσει- δώνος, ὁ	rank, τάξις, τάξεως, ἡ	sail-out, ἐκπλέω, εὐσομαι, εὐ- σομαι
possession, κτήμα, κτήματος, τό, κτήσις, κτήσεως, ἡ	rapacious, ἀρπαγος, ἡ, ον, ἀρπαξ, αἷ	Salamis, Σαλαμίς, Σαλαμί- νος, ὁ
possessions, χρήμα, χρήματος, τό (in plu.)	rather, μάλλον, adv.	same, ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό
post, τάσσω, ἔω	raven, κόραξ, κόρακος, ὁ and ἡ	same-age, one of, ἡλικιώτης, ὁ
poverty, πένια, ἡ	razed-to-the-ground, κατα- σκάπτω, ψω	Saminian, Σάμιος, ὁ
power, δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ἡ	rear, τρέφω, θρέψω	Sarapis, Σάραπις, Σαράπιδος, ὁ
power, αἰ in κρατέω, ἵστω	receive, δέχομαι, δέχομαι	Sardanian, Σαρδανιάπις, Σαρδανάπα- λος, ὁ
powerful, δύνάτος, ἡ, ον	record, ἀναγράφω, ψω	Sardinia, Σαρδὸν Σαρδονίως, ἡ
practise, ἀσκέω, ἵστω	reduce-to-slavery, ἐξανδρα- ποδίζω, σω	Sarus, Σάρος, ὁ
practice, μελέτη, ἡ	refuge, καταφυγή, ἡ	satisfy, κορέννυμι, κορέσω
praise, ἐπαίνω, ἔω	rejoice, χαίρω, χαίρῃσω	satrap, σατράπης, ὁ
praise, ἐπαίνος, ἔω	rejoice, make to, εὐφραίνω, αἶνω	save, σώζω, σω
pray, εὐχομαι, ἔωμαι	release, ἀπόλυσις, ἀπολύ- σιν, ἡ	saviour, σωτήρ, σωτήρης, ὁ
prayer, εὐχή, ἡ	remain, μένω, μενῶ	saw, εἶδον
prepare, κατασκευάζω, σω	remedy, φάρμακον, τό	say, λέγω, ἔω, φημί, φήσω
preserver, σωτήρ, σωτήρης, ὁ	remember, μνηνίσκομαι, ἀνα- μνηνίσκομαι, μνήσομαι	scatter, ἀποσκεδάννυμι, σκε- δάσω
preventive, ἀποτροπή, ἡ	remind, μνηνίσκω, ἀναμι- νήσκω, μνήσω	Scythian, Σκυθίης, ὁ
pride-myself, γαυρόομαι, ὠσο- μαι	renown, κλέος, κλέους, τό	sea, ἅλς, ἁλός, ἡ, ὁ ἅλας- σ(τ)α, ἡ, πέλαγος, τό
private-citizen, ιδιώτης, ὁ	repel, ἀμύνομαι, ἀμυνοῦμαι	sea-fight, ναυμαχία, ἡ
prize, ἄθλον, τό	report, ἐπαγγέλλω, εἰώ	second, δεύτερος, α, ον
Procles, Προκλῆς, Προ- κλέως, ὁ	resemble, ἕοικα	see, βλέπω, ψω, ὀπτομαι, ὀ- ψομαι
produce, τίκτω, τέξομαι, φύω, σω	resist, ἀνίστημι, ἀντιστήσω	seek, ζητέω, ζητήσω
Prometheus, Προμηθεύς, Προ- μηθεύς, ὁ	rest, ἀναπαύομαι, σομαι	seem, δοκέω, δόξω
promise, ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑπο- σχίζομαι	rest, make to, ἀναπαύω, σω	seize, συλλαμβάνω, λήψομαι
property, οὐσία, ἡ	restore, ἀποδίδωμι, δίδω	self, αὐτός, ὁ
prophecy, προφητεύω, σω	revenue, πρόσδος, ἡ	self-control, ἐγκράτεια, ἡ
prophet, μάντις, μάντις, ὁ	reverence, αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, ἡ	sell, ἀποδίδωμι, δίδωμαι
propitious, ἱλεως, ὦν	reverence, αἰδέομαι, ἐσθαι	Semele, Σεμέλη, ἡ
Protagoras, Πρωταγόρας, ὁ	revolt, ἀφίσταμαι, ἀποστή- σομαι	send, ἀποστέλλω, εἰώ, πέμπω, ψω
proud, ὑπερφύων, ον	rich, πλούσιος, α, ον	send-down, καταπέμπω, ψω
providence, πρόνοια, ἡ	rich, αἰ, πλουτέω, ἵστω	send-forth, ἐξίημι, ἵστω
prudence, σωφροσύνη, ἡ, φρό- νισις, φρονήσεως, ἡ	ride, ἵππεύω, σω	senseless, ἄφρων, ον
prudent, σώφρων, ον	right-hand, δεξιός, α, ον	sensible, αἰ, φρονέω, ἵστω
Ptolemæus, Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ	rise, ἀνίσχω, ἀνέξω, ἀνασχίζω	separation, χωρισμός, ὁ
punish, ζημιῶ, ὠσω	risk, ἀποκινδυνεύω, σω	serpent, ὄφις, ὄφεις, ὁ and ἡ
pursue, διώκω, ἔω	river, ποταμός, ὁ	service, ὠφέλεια, ἡ
	robber, ληστής, ὁ	set (intrans.), καταδύω, σοι
	root, ῥίζα, ἡ	
	rose, ῥόδον, τό	

SET-FORTH.

set-forth, προτίθημι, ἤσω
 set-tree, ελευθερώω, ὥσω
 set-up, ἰδρύω, σὺν ἀνίστημι,
 ἀναστήσω
 seven, ἑπτά, indecl.
 seven hundred, ἑπτακό-
 σιοι, αἱ, α
 seventeen, ἑβδομος, η, ον
 shame, αἰδώς, αἰδούς, ἡ
 shamelessness, ἀναίδεια, ἡ
 sharp, ξύς, εἰς, α, ὕ
 sheep, πρόβατον, τό
 shepherd, ποιμήν, ἐνός, ὁ
 shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, ἡ
 ship, ναῦς, νέως, ἡ
 short, βραχύς, εἰς, ὕ, ὀλίγος
 η, ον
 show, δείκνυμι, δείξω
 shoe, ὑπόδημα, ὑποδήματος, τό
 shut, κλειώ, σὺ
 shut up, κατακλείω, σὺ
 Sicily, Σικελία, ἡ
 Sicyon, Σικύνω, Σικύνως, ἡ
 side, πλευρά, ἡ
 siege, πολιορκία, ἡ
 sign, σημειοῦν, τό
 silence, σιγή, ἡ, σιωπή, ἡ
 silent, σιωπηλός, ον
 silent, αἶψ, σιωπάω, ἤσω
 silver, ἄργυρος, ὁ
 similar, παραπλήσιος, α, ον
 simple, ἁπλούς, ἡ, οὐν
 sin, ἁμαρτάνομαι, τήσομαι
 sing, αἰδῶ, σὺ, ᾄδω, σὺ
 sit, καθίμαι, ἤσομαι
 six hundred, ἑξακόσιοι, αἱ, α
 six, ἕκτος, η, ον
 six thousand, ἑξακισχίλιοι
 αἱ, α
 skin, δόρα, ἡ
 slave, οἰκέτης, ὁ, δοῦλος, ὁ,
 ὁμός, δμῶς, ὁ and ἡ
 slavery, δουλεία, ἡ
 sleep, ὕπνος, ὁ
 sleep, καθεύδω, ἐνδύω
 slowly, βραδέως, adv.
 small, μικρός, α, ὄν
 snake, ὄφρα, ἡ
 snatch-up, ἀναρπάξω, σὺ
 Socrates, Σωκράτης, Σωκρά-
 τος, ὁ
 soldier, στρατιώτης, ον, ὁ
 Solon, Σόλων, Σόλωνος, ὁ
 some, ἔνιοι, αἱ, α
 sometimes, ἔνιοτε, αἰν.
 son, υἱός, ὁ
 song, μολπή, ἡ
 sophist, σοφιστής, ὁ
 Sophocles, Σοφοκλής, Σοφο-
 κλέους, ὁ
 sorrowful, πικρός, α, ὄν
 soul, ψυχή, ἡ, φρήν, φρενός, ἡ
 sow, σπείρω, ἐρῶ
 spare, φείδομαι, σσμαι
 Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ

TANAIS.

Spartan, Σπαρτιάτης, ὁ, Σπαρ-
 τιατικός, ἡ, ὄν
 speak-truth, ἀληθεύω, σὺ
 speak, will, ἐρέω
 spear, δόρυ, δοράτος, τό
 Sphinx, Σφίγξ, Σφίγγος, ἡ
 spoke, εἶπον
 spoke-out, ἐξεῖπον
 spot, χώρος, ὁ
 spread, διασπείρω, ἐρῶ
 spread-out, στορεῖνυμι, στο-
 ρέω, στορῶ
 spring, ἀναφύω, σὺ
 stadium, στάδιον, τό
 stage, σταθμός, ὁ
 stand by, make to, παρίστημι,
 παραστήσω
 stand, make to, ἵστημι, στήσω
 steal, κλέπτω, ψῶ
 Stesichorus, Στησίχορος, ὁ
 still, ἐτι, adv.
 sting, κέντρον, τό
 stork, πελαργός, ὁ
 stranger, ξένος, ὁ
 strength, ἀλκή, ἡ, ἰσχός, ἰσ-
 χύος, ἡ, βῶμη, ἡ
 stream, ρεύμα, ρεύματος, τό,
 ῥοή, ἡ
 strife, ἐρις, ἐριδος, ἡ
 strike, πλήσσω, ξῶ, τύπτω, ψῶ
 strive-after, ζηλώω, ὥσω
 strong, ἐρῶμενος, η, ον, ἰσχυ-
 ρός, α, ὄν
 such, τοιοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο
 subdue, καταστρέφω, ψῶ
 submit, ὑπομένω, ἐνῶ
 subordinate, ὑποτάσσω, ξῶ
 suffer, πάσχω, πείσομαι
 suggest, ὑποτίθημι, θήσω
 summer, θέρος, θέρους, τό
 sun, ἥλιος, ὁ
 superfluous, αἶψ, περισσεύω,
 σὺ
 surmount, περιβάλλω, βάλω
 swallow, χεῖλῶν, χελιδονός, ἡ
 swear, ὁμνυμι, ὁμοῦμαι
 swear-falsely, ἐπιορκέω, ἤσω
 sweat, make, ἐξορκέω, ἤσω
 sweat, ἰδρώς, ἰδρώτος, ὁ
 sweet, ἡδύς, εἰς, ὕ, γλυκύς,
 εἰς, ὕ
 swift, θάσσ(τ)ων, ον
 swiftly, ταχέως, adv.
 swiftly, very, τάχιστα, adv.
 swim-out, ἐκνέω, εὐσομαι, εὐ-
 σσμαι
 tablet, δέλτον, τό
 take, λαμβάνω, λήψομαι
 taken, αἶψ, ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσο-
 μαι
 talkative, λόγιος, α, ον, πολυ-
 λόγος, ον
 talow, ὄνιξ, δρυχός, ὁ
 tame, πρῶς, εἰς, ὕ
 Tanaïs, Τανάις, Τανάϊδος, ὁ

TREE.

Tantalus, Τάνταλος, ὁ
 taste, make, γένω, σὺ
 taste, γένωμαι, σσμαι
 teach, διδάσκω, ξῶ
 teacher, διδάσκαλος, ὁ
 Telemachus, Τηλέμαχος, ὁ
 tell, φράσω, σὺ
 Tempe, Τέμπη, τὰ, indecl.
 temple, νεώς, ὁ
 ten, δέκα, indecl.
 ten, period of, δεκάς, δεκάδος, ο
 Tenos, Τήνος, ἡ
 tenth, δέκατος, η, ον
 ten-thousand, μύριοι, αἱ, α
 thanks, χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ
 that, ἐκεῖνος, ὁ
 the, ὁ, ἡ, τό
 Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς,
 Θεμιστοκλέους, ὁ
 there, ἐκεῖ, adv.
 Thermopylae, Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ
 thievish, κλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν
 think, νομίζω, σὺ, οἰομαι,
 οἰήσομαι, φρονέω, ἤσω
 thine, thy, σός, σή, σόν
 third, τρίτος, η, ον
 thirsty, αἰς, α, ον
 thirty, τριάκοντα, indecl.
 thirty thousand, τριεμύριοι,
 αἱ, α
 this, ὁδε, ἡδε, τόδε, οὗτος,
 αὐτή, τοῦτο
 thither, ἐκεῖσε, adv.
 thousand, χίλιοι, αἱ, α
 Thracian, Θράς, Θρακός, ὁ
 Thrasylbulus, Θρασύβουλος, ὁ
 three, τρεῖς, τρία
 three-footed, τρίπους, ον
 three-thousand, τρισχίλιοι,
 αἱ, α
 throw-into-confusion, ταρασ-
 σω, ξῶ, συγκνέω, ἤσω
 throw-upon, ἐπιρίπτω, ψῶ
 thunder, βροντάω, ἤσω
 time, χρόνος, ὁ
 Tisias, Τισίας, ὁ
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης,
 Τισσαφέρνης, ὁ
 to, πρὸς (with acc.), prep.
 toil, κάμνω, καμνύμαι
 tomb, τάφος, ὁ
 to-morrow, αὔριον, adv.
 tongue, γλῶσσα, ἡ
 torch, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ἡ
 touch, θιγγάνω, θιγγομαι
 touch-stone, βάσανος, ἡ
 tower, πύργος, ὁ
 trace, σείρω, ἡ
 tragedy, τραγῳδία, ἡ
 transgress, παραβαίνω, βήσυ-
 μαι
 travel, πορεύομαι, σσμαι
 travelling-money, ἐφόδιον, τό
 treasure, θησαυρός, ὁ
 treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ
 tree, δένδρον, τό

TRIBE.	WILLING.	ZEUS.
tribe, φυλή, ἡ	variance, (am at), στασιάζω, <i>σω</i>	wind, ἄνεμος, ὁ
Trojan, Τροίαν, Τρώας, ὁ	vein, φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ	wine, οἶνος, ὁ
troubly, τρόποιον, τό	vengeance, νέμεσις, νεμέσεως	wing, πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, ἡ
troubles, πόνος, ὁ	vexed, am, ἀχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι	winter, χειμῶν, χειμῶνος, ὁ
troublesome, χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁν	vice, κακία, ἡ	wisdom, σοφία, ἡ
Troy, Τροία, ἡ	victory, νίκη, ἡ	wise, σοφός, ἡ, ὁν
true, ἀληθής, ἐς, ἀληθινός, η, <i>ον</i>	vine, ἀμπέλος, ἡ	wish, βούλομαι, ἥσομαι
truly, ἀληθῶς, adv.	violate (a treaty), λύω	wish, βέλω, ἥσω, θέλω, ἥσω
truly, ἀπρεκείως, adv.	violence, ὕβρις, ὕβρεως, ἡ	with, μετά (with gen.), ἥσω
trust, παρακαταθήκη,	violent, βίαιος, α, <i>ον</i>	with, σύν, prep. (governs dat.)
trust, πιστεύω, <i>σω</i>	violet, ἰώ, τό	without, ἀνευ, adv. and prep.
truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ	virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ	without-grief, ἄλυτος, <i>ον</i>
try, πειράομαι, <i>σομαι</i>	voice, φθόγγος, ὁ, φωνή, ἡ	witness, μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, ὁ
turn, τρέπω, τρέψω	vote, ψήφος, ἡ	wolf, λύκος, ὁ
turn-away, (turns), ἀφίστημι, <i>ἀπρστησω</i>	vote, χειροτονέω, ἥσω	woman, γυνή, γυναῖκός, ἡ
turn-out, ἐκτρέπω, <i>ψω</i>	voyage, πλοῦς, ὁ	woman, of a, γυναῖκες, α, <i>ον</i>
twenty, εικοσι(ν), indecl.	vulture, γύψ, γυψός, ὁ and ἡ	wonder, τέρας, τέρατος, τό
twice, διδυμος, η, <i>ον</i>	wailing, κώκυτος, ὁ	wonderful, θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὁν
two, δύο, δύοιν	wall, τεῖχος, τεῖχους, τό	word, λόγος, ὁ, ἔπος, ἔπους τό
two-cubits-broad, δίπληγος, <i>υ</i>	want, δέομαι, δεήσομαι	work, ἔργον, τό
two-footed, δίπους, <i>ον</i>	ward-off, ἀλέξω, ἀλεξήσω	world, κόσμος, ὁ
two-hundred, διακοσίοι, α, <i>α</i>	war, πόλεμος, ὁ	worse, χείρων, <i>ον</i>
Typhon, Τυφῶν, Τυφῶνος, ὁ	water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό	worthy, ἄξιος, α, <i>ον</i>
tyranny, τυράννις, τυράννιδος	wax, κηρῶν, τό	wrath, μῆνις, μῆνιος, μῆνι- δος, ἡ
tyrant, τυράννης, ὁ	way, ὁδός, ἡ	wreath, πλέκα, ἔω
Τυτε, Τύρος, ἡ	we, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν	wrestling-school, παλαιστρα, ἡ
unarranged, ἀτακτος, <i>ον</i>	weak, ἀσθενής, ἐς	wretched, ἀθλιός, α, <i>ον</i>
uncover, ἐκκαλύπτω, <i>ψω</i>	wealth, πλοῦτος, ὁ	wretched, τάλας, αἶνα, <i>αυ</i>
unfortunate, ἀτυχής, ἐς, <i>δυσ</i> -	weapon, ὅπλον, τό	write, γράφω, <i>ψω</i>
τυχής, ἐς, <i>δυσ</i> μορος, <i>ον</i>	weep, κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, <i>κλαύσομαι</i>	Xanthippus, Ξάνθιππος, ὁ
unfortunate, am, <i>δυσ</i> τυχέω, <i>ῃσω</i>	well, εὖ, adv., καλῶς, adv.	Xenophanes, Ξενοφάνης, Ξε νοφάνους, ὁ
ungraceful, ἀχαρίς, <i>ι</i>	well-born, εὐγενής, ἐς	Xenophon, Ξενοφῶν, Ξε νοφάνους, ὁ
uninstructed, ἀμύητος, <i>ον</i>	well-disposed, εὖνους, <i>ον</i>	Xerxes, Ξέρξης, ὁ
unjust, ἀδίκος, η, <i>ον</i>	went, ἦλθον	ye, you, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν
unjustly, ἀδίκως, adv.	when, ἐπειδὴ, conj.; ὅτε, conj.; ἐπειδὴν, conj.; ὅταν, conj.	year, ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, ἔτος, ἔτος ; τό
unknown, ἀγνός, ὡς	when? πότε, interrog.	yet, πῶ, adv.
unconsciousness, ἀκαιρία, ἡ	where? ἐθά, adv. and conj.	yield, ὑπέκω, ἔω
unwilling, ἄκω, οὔσα, <i>ον</i>	whether, πότερα, adv.	yoke-on, ἐπιζυγνυμι, ζεύξω
upper-room, ἀνώγειον, τό	whither, ὅπη, conj.	young, νέος, α, <i>ον</i>
urge, ἀνίημι, ἥσω, ἐτρύνω, ὄνω	whither? ποῖ, interrog. adv.	young-man, νεανίας, ὁ
use, χράομαι, ἥσομαι (with clia)	who, τίς, τί	your, ὑμέτερος, α, <i>ον</i>
useful, χρηστός, ἡ, ὁν, ὠφέλι- μος, η, <i>ον</i>	whosoever, ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι	youth, ἡβή, ἡ
useless, ἀχρηστος, <i>ον</i>	wide, εὐρύς, εἰα, ἡ	Zeus, Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ
valour, ἀνδρεία, ἡ	wife, γυνή, γυναῖκός, ἡ	
	wild-beast, θήρ, θηρός, ὁ	
	willing, willingly, ἐκῶν, οὔσα, ὄν	

THE DECLENSIONS

WITH THE CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.

THE ARTICLE.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Singular.				
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
Dual.				
<i>N. A.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
<i>N. V.</i>	χώρᾱ <i>Land.</i>	γλῶσσᾱ <i>Tongue.</i>	τιμή <i>Honour.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	χώρᾱ-ν	γλῶσσᾱ-ν	τιμή-ν
<i>Gen.</i>	χώρᾱς	γλώσσης	τιμῆς
<i>Dat.</i>	χώρᾳ	γλώσσει	τιμῇ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	χώρᾱ χώραιν	γλώσσᾱ γλώσσαιν	τιμᾱ́ τιμαῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	χώραι χώρας χωρῶν χώραις	γλώσσαι γλώσσας γλωσσῶν γλώσσαις	τιμαί τιμᾶς τιμῶν τιμαῖς

2. *Masculines.*

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεᾷνιά-ς Young- man. νεᾷνία νεᾷνιά-ν νεᾷνίου νεᾷνία	πολίτης Citizen. πολίτα πολίτη-ν πολίτου πολίτη	Ἑρμῆ-ς Hermes Ἑρμῇ (god) Ἑρμῇ-ν Ἑρμοῦ Ἑρμῇ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νεᾷνιά νεᾷνιαιν	πολίτᾱ πολίταιν	Ἑρμᾱ́ Statues of Ἑρμαῖν Hermes.
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεᾷνίαι νεᾷνιάς νεᾷνίων νεᾷνίαις	πολίται πολίτας πολίτων πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμάς Hermes. Ἑρμῶν Ἑρμαῖς

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ ἄνθρωπο-ς Man.	ἡ νῆσο-ς Island.	τὸ δῶρο-ν Gift.
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	νῆσε	δῶρο-ν
Acc.	ἄνθρωπο-ν	νῆσο-ν	δῶρο-ν
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	νήσου	δώρου
Dat.	ἀνθρώπῳ	νήσῳ	δώρῳ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	ἀνθρώπῳ ἀνθρώποιν	νήσῳ νήσῳιν	δώρῳ δώροιν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἄνθρωποι ἀνθρώπους ἀνθρώπων ἀνθρώποις	νήσοι νήσους νήσων νήσοις	δῶρᾶ δῶρᾶ δώρων δώροις

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ὁ νεῶ-ς <i>Temple.</i> νεῶ-ν νεῶ νεῶ	τὸ ἀνώγει-ν <i>Upper-room.</i> ἀνώγει-ν ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νεῶ νεῶν	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεῶ νεῶς νεῶν νεῶς	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων ἀνώγειως

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἀγαθός <i>Good.</i> ἀγαθέ ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθή ἀγαθή ἀγαθὴν ἀγαθῆς ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθόν ἀγαθόν ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῷ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	ἀγαθὴ ἀγαθοῦν	ἀγαθῇ ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἀγαθοί ἀγαθοὺς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαί ἀγαθάς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς
Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλιος <i>Friendly.</i> φίλιε φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ	φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱν φιλίᾱς φιλίᾱ	φίλιον φίλιον φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν	φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱν	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλιοι φιλίους φιλίων φιλίοις	φίλιαι φιλίᾱς φιλίων φιλίαις	φίλιᾱ φίλιᾱ φιλίων φιλίοις

CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES,
AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND
SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Contracted Substantives.*

Sing.				
Nom.	ὁ νόο-ς	Mind. νοῦ-ς	τὸ ὀστέο-ν	Bone. ὀστοῦ-ν
Voc.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Acc.	νόο-ν	νοῦ-ν	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Gen.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	νόῳ	νοῦ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῦ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νόω νόοιν	νώ νοῖν	ὀστέω ὀστέοιν	ὀστώ ὀστοῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νόοι νόους νόων νόοις	νοῖ νοῦς νῶν νοῖς	ὀστέᾱ ὀστέᾱ ὀστέων ὀστέοις	ὀστᾶ ὀστᾶ ὀστώων ὀστοῖς

2. Contracted Adjectives.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χρύσεος <i>Golden.</i> χρυσοῦς	χρυσέᾱ χρυσῇ	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν
Acc.	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαν χρυσῇν	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν
Gen.	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας χρυσῆς	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ
Dat.	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ	χρυσέᾳ χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ
Dual.			
N. A.	χρυσέω χρυσῶ	χρυσέα χρυσᾶ	χρυσέω χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν χρυσαιν	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χρύσειοι χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι χρυσαῖ	χρύσειᾱ χρυσᾶ
Acc.	χρυσέους χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας χρυσᾶς	χρύσειᾱ χρυσᾶ
Gen.	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν
Dat.	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις χρυσαῖς	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλόος <i>Simple.</i>	ἄπλόῃ	ἄπλόον
	ἄπλοῦς	ἄπλῃ	ἄπλοῦν
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλόον	ἄπλόῃν	ἄπλόον
	ἄπλοῦν	ἄπλῃν	ἄπλοῦν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλόου	ἄπλόῃς	ἄπλόου
	ἄπλοῦ	ἄπλῃς	ἄπλοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλόῳ	ἄπλόῃ	ἄπλόῳ
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλῃ	ἄπλῳ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	ἄπλόω	ἄπλόα	ἄπλόω
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλᾶ	ἄπλῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	ἄπλόοιν	ἄπλόαιν	ἄπλόοιν
	ἄπλοῖν	ἄπλαῖν	ἄπλοῖν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλόοι	ἄπλόαι	ἄπλόα
	ἄπλοῖ	ἄπλαῖ	ἄπλᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλόους	ἄπλόας	ἄπλόα
	ἄπλοῦς	ἄπλᾶς	ἄπλᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλόων	ἄπλόων	ἄπλόων
	ἄπλῳν	ἄπλῳν	ἄπλῳν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλόοις	ἄπλόαις	ἄπλόοις
	ἄπλοῖς	ἄπλαῖς	ἄπλοῖς

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Stems ending in the Guttural and Labial Mutes
κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

Singular.		
<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	ὁ φύλαξ <i>Guard.</i>	ἡ φλέψ <i>Vein.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ᾶ	φλέβ-ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
<i>Dat.</i>	φύλακ-ϊ	φλεβ-ι

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	φύλακ-ε φύλακ-οιν	φλέβ-ε φλέβ-οῖν
Plural. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φύλακ-ες φύλακ-ᾶς φύλακ-ων φύλαξι(ν)	φλέβ-ες φλέβ-ᾶς φλέβ-ων φλεψί(ν)

2. Stems ending in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἡ λαμπᾶ-ς Torch. λαμπᾶδ-ᾶ λαμπᾶδ-ος λαμπᾶδ-ι	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις Bird. ὄρνι-ν ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	λαμπᾶδ-ε λαμπᾶδ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν
Plural. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	λαμπᾶδ-ες λαμπᾶδ-ᾶς λαμπᾶδ-ων λαμπᾶ-σι(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ᾶς ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in αντ, οντ.

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ὁ γίγα-ς Giant. γίγαν γίγαντ-ᾶ γίγαντ-ος γίγαντ-ι	ὁ ὀδού-ς Tooth. ὀδού-ς ὀδόντ-ᾶ ὀδόντ-ος ὀδόντ-ι	ὁ λέων Lion. λέον λέοντ-ᾶ λέοντ-ος λέοντ-ι
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	γίγαντ-ε γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-ε ὀδόντ-οιν	λέοντ-ε λέοντ-οιν

Plural.			
N. V.	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	λέοντ-ες
Acc.	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ᾱς	λέοντ-ᾱς
Gen.	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	λέοντ-ων
Dat.	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	λέον-σι(ν)

4. Stems ending in the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ

Sing.			
N. V.	ὁ ἄλ-ς <i>Salt.</i>	ὁ Ἑλλήν <i>Greek.</i>	ὁ θήρ <i>Wild-beast.</i>
Acc.	ἄλ-ς	Ἑλλήν-α	θήρ-α
Gen.	ἄλ-ός	Ἑλλήν-ος	θηρ-ός
Dat.	ἄλ-ί	Ἑλλήν-ι	θηρ-ί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἄλ-ε	Ἑλλήν-ε	θήρ-ε
G. D.	ἄλ-οῖν	Ἑλλήν-οιν	θηρ-οῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἄλ-ες	Ἑλλήν-ες	θήρ-ες
Acc.	ἄλ-ας	Ἑλλήν-ας	θήρ-ας
Gen.	ἄλ-ων	Ἑλλήν-ων	θηρ-ων
Dat.	ἄλ-σί(ν)	Ἑλλήν-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ ἡγεμών <i>Leader.</i>	ὁ ῥήτωρ <i>Orator.</i>	ἡ μήτηρ <i>Mother.</i>
Voc.	ἡγεμόν	ῥήτορ	μήτερ
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-α	ῥήτορ-α	μητέρ-α
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ος	ῥήτορ-ος	μητρ-ός
Dat.	ἡγεμόν-ι	ῥήτορ-ι	μητρ-ί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡγεμόν-ε	ῥήτορ-ε	μητέρ-ε
G. D.	ἡγεμόν-οιν	ῥητόρ-οιν	μητέρ-οιν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡγεμόν-ες	ῥήτορ-ες	μητέρ-ες
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-ας	ῥήτορ-ας	μητέρ-ας
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ων	ῥητόρ-ων	μητέρ-ων
Dat.	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)	μητρᾶ-σι(ν)

5. Stems ending in the vowels *ι* and *υ*.

Sing. Nom.	ἡ πόλι-ς <i>City</i> .	ἡ σῦ-ς <i>Sow</i> .	ὁ πῆχυ-ς <i>Cubit</i> .
Voc.	πόλι	σῦ-ς	πῆχyu
Acc.	πόλι-ν	σῦ-ν	πῆχυ-ν
Gen.	πόλε-ως	σῦ-ός	πῆχε-ως
Dat.	(πόλε-ϊ) πόλει	σῦ-ί	(πῆχε-ι) πῆχει
Dual. N. V. A.	πόλε-ε	σῦ-ε	πῆχε-ε
G. D.	πολέ-οιν	σῦ-οῖν	πῆχε-οιν
Plural. N. V.	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις	σῦ-ες	(πῆχε-ες) πῆχεις
Acc.	(πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σῦ-ας or σῦς	(πῆχε-ας) πῆχεις
Gen.	πόλε-ων	σῦ-ῶν	πῆχε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σῦ-σί(ν)	πῆχε-σι(ν)

6. Stems ending in the diphthongs *ευ*, *αυ*, *ου*.

Sing. Nom.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς <i>King</i> .	ἡ γραῦ-ς	ὁ & ἡ βοῦ-ς
Voc.	βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	βοῦ
Acc.	βασιλέ-α	γραῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν
Gen.	βασιλέ-ως	γραῦ-ός	βο-ός
Dat.	(βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ	γραῦ-ί	βο-ί
Dual. N. V. A.	βασιλέ-ε	γραῦ-ε	βό-ε
G. D.	βασιλέ-οιν	γραῦ-οῖν	βο-οῖν
Plural. N. V.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλῆς or βασιλεις	γραῦ-ες	βό-ες
Acc.	βασιλέ-ας	γραῦ-ς	βοῦ-ς
Gen.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῦ-ῶν	βο-ῶν
Dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	γραυ-σί(ν)	βου-σί(ν)

7. Stems ending in *ο* and *ω*.

Sing.			Plural.
Nom.	ἡ πειθῶ	<i>Persuasion.</i>	ὁ ἥρω-ς <i>Hero.</i>
Voc.	πειθοῖ		ἥρω-ες
Acc.	(πειθό-α)	πειθῶ	[ἥρω-ς]
Gen.	(πειθό-ος)	πειθοῦς	ἥρω-ας or
Dat.	(πειθό-ι)	πειθοῖ	ἥρώ-ων
			ἥρω-σι(ν)
Dual and Plural of πειθῶ are formed as in the second declension.			Dual ἥρω-ε
			ἥρώ-οιν

8. Stems ending in *ς*.

Nom.	(Ἡρακλέης)	Ἡρακλῆς.
Voc.	(Ἡράκλεες)	Ἡράκλεις.
Acc.	(Ἡρακλέε-α)	Ἡρακλέα.
Gen.	(Ἡρακλέε-ος)	Ἡρακλέους.
Dat.	(Ἡρακλέε-ι, Ἡρακλέει)	Ἡρακλεῖ.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing.			
N. V. A.	τὸ σῶμα <i>Body.</i>	τὸ γόνυ <i>Knee.</i>	τὸ γάλα <i>Milk.</i>
Gen.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
Dat.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. D.	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν
Plural.			
N. V. A.	σώματ-ᾱ	γόνατ-ᾱ	γάλακτ-ᾱ
Gen.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
Dat.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)

2. Stems ending in τ , which is changed into ς in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. .

Sing. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ τέρας <i>Wonder.</i> τέρατ-ος τέρατ-ι	τὸ οὖς <i>Ear.</i> ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ί
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	τέρατ-ε τεράτ-οιν	ὠτ-ε ὠτ-οιν
N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τέρατ-ᾶ τεράτ-ων τέρα-σι(ν)	ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ῶν ὠ-σί(ν)

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ κέρας <i>Horn.</i> κέρατ-ος (κέραος) κέρατ-ι (κέραϊ)	τὸ κρέας <i>Meat.</i> (κρέαος) κρέως (κρέαϊ) κρέα
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	κέρατ-ε (κέραε) κεράτ-οιν (κεράοιν)	κέρα κεράων
Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	κέρατ-ᾶ (κέραᾶ) κεράτ-ων (κεράων) κέρα-σι(ν)	(κρέαᾶ) κρέα (κρεάων) κρεῶν κρεῦ-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in ς , which is dropped in all the cases, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ γένος <i>Race, kind.</i> (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει	τὸ κλέος <i>Glory.</i> (κλέε-ος) κλέους (κλέε-ϊ) κλέει
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλεέ-οιν) κλεοῖν

Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	(γένε-ᾱ) γένῃ (γένε-ων) γενῶν γένε-σι(ν)	(κλέε ᾱ) κλέᾱ (κλέε-ων) κλεῶν κλέε-σι(ν)
-------------------------------------	--	--

4. Stems ending in ι and υ.

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ σίνᾱπι <i>Mustard</i> . σινάπε-ος (rarely σινάπεως) (σινάπε-ϊ) σινάπει	τὸ ἄστυ <i>City</i> . ἄστε-ος (rarely ἄστε-ως) (ἄστε-ϊ) ἄσται
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	(σινάπε-ε) σινάπη σιναπέ-οιν	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἄστέ-οιν
Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	(σινάπε-ᾱ) σινάπη σιναπέ-ων σινάπε-σι(ν)	(ἄστε-ᾱ) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν)

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*

1. Stems in υ. Nom. Sing. -υς, -εια, -υ.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς <i>Sweet</i> .	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδύ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδεῖ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείας	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

2. Stems in *ν*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -αινα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέλας <i>Black.</i>	μέλαινα	μέλαῖν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μέλανε	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίनाς	μέλασι(ν)

3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -ασα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	πᾶς <i>All, every.</i>	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Acc.	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
Gen.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πάντε	πάσᾳ	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)

4. Stems in ευντ. Nom. Sing. -εις, -εσσα, -εν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χαρίεις <i>Pleasing.</i>	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος <i>graceful.</i>	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
G. D.	χαρίεντου	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίέντου
Plural.			
N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)

5. Stems in ουντ. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ουσα, -ον.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	ἐκὼν <i>Willing.</i>	ἐκοῦσα	ἐκόν
Acc.	ἐκόντα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκόν
Gen.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
Dat.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντου	ἐκούσαιν	ἐκόντου

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
Acc.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα
Gen.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
Dat.	ἐκούσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι(ν)

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in *ς*. Nom. Sing. -ης, -ες.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.	ἀληθής	True.	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές
Acc.	(ἀληθεῖᾶ)	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές
Gen.	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς	
Dat.	(ἀληθεί)	ἀληθεῖ	
Dual.			
N. V. A.	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθῇ	
G. D.	(ἀληθέοιν)	ἀληθοῖν	
Plur.			
N. V.	(ἀληθείς)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθεία) ἀληθῇ
Acc.	(ἀληθείας)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθεία) ἀληθῇ
Gen.	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν	
Dat.	ἀληθέσι(ν)		

2. Stems in *ον*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ον.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.	σώφρων	Prudent.	σῶφρον
Voc.	σώφρον		σῶφρον
Acc.	σώφρονα		σῶφρον
Gen.	σώφρονος		
Dat.	σώφρονι		
Dual.			
N. V. A.	σῶφρονε		
G. D.	σωφρόνοιν		

Plur.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.V.</i>	σωφρονες	σωφρονα
<i>Acc.</i>	σωφρονας	σωφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σωφρόνων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σωφροσι(ν)	

3. Stems in ι. Nom. Sing. -ις, -ι.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	εὐχαρις <i>Graceful</i>	εὐχαρι
<i>Voc.</i>	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχάριτος	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάριτι	

Dual.

<i>N.V.A.</i>	εὐχάριτε
<i>G.D.</i>	εὐχαρίτου

Plural.

<i>N.V.</i>	εὐχάριτες	εὐχάριτα
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάριτα
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχαρίτων	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάρισι(ν)	

4. Stems in εν. Nom. Sing. -ην, -εν.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄρσην <i>Male</i>	ἄρσεν
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενα	ἄρσεν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσενος	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενι	

Dual.

<i>N.V.A.</i>	ἄρσενε
<i>G.D.</i>	ἄρσένου

Plural.

<i>N.V.</i>	ἄρσενες	ἄρσενα
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενας	ἄρσενα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσένων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενσι(ν)	

5. Compound Stems in *v*. Nom. Sing. -*vs*, -*v*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	δίπηχυς <i>of-two-cubits.</i>	δίπηχυ
Voc.	δίπηχυ	δίπηχυ
Acc.	δίπηχυν	δίπηχυ
Gen.	διπήχεος (διπήχους)	
Dat.	διπήχεϊ (διπήχει)	
Dual.		
N.V.A.	διπήχεε (διπήχη)	
G.D.	διπήχέουν (διπήχοϊν)	
Plural.		
N.V.	διπήχεες (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)
Acc.	διπήχεας (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)
Gen.	διπήχεων	
Dat.	διπήχεσι(ν)	

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Sing.		
Nom.	πένης	Poor.
Voc.	πένης	πένης
Acc.	πένητα	πένης
Gen.	πένητος	
Dat.	πένητι	
Dual.		
N.V.A.	πένητε	
G.D.	πενήτουν	
Plural.		
N.V.	πένητες	πένητα
Acc.	πένητας	πένητα
Gen.	πενήτων	
Dat.	πένησι(ν)	



SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing. Nom.	* Ἀρης, the god Ares (Mars).	Zeús, the god Zeus (Jupiter).
Voc.	* Ἄρες	Ζεῦ
Acc.	* Ἀρηι', * Ἀρη	Δία
Gen.	* Ἀρεως, * Ἀρεος	Διός
Dat.	* Ἀρει	Διὶ

Sing. Nom.	ὁ ἀνὴρ <i>Man.</i>	ἡ γυνή	ἡ θρίξ	ἡ κλείς	ὁ & ἡ κυων
Voc.	ἄνερ	γύναι	θρίξ	* κλείς	κύων
Acc.	ἄνδρα	γυναῖκα	τρίχα	(κλειῖδα) κλείν	κύνα
Gen.	ἀνδρός	γυναικός	τριχός	κλειδός	κύνος
Dat.	ἀνδρί	γυναικί	τριχί	κλειδί	κύνι
Dual. N. V. A.	ἄνδρε	γυναῖκε	τρίχε	κλειῖδε	κύνε
G. D.	ἀνδροῖν	γυναικοῖν	τριχοῖν	κλειδοῖν	κυνοῖν
Plur. N. V.	ἄνδρες	γυναῖκες	τρίχες	(κλειῖδες) κλείς	κύνες
Acc.	ἄνδρας	γυναῖκας	τρίχας	κλειῖδας (κλείς)	κύνας
Gen.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	κλειδῶν	κυνῶν
Dat.	ἀνδράσι (ν)	γυναῖξι (ν)	θριξί (ν)	κλεισί (ν)	κύσι (ν)

Sing. N. V.	ὁ λίθς <i>Stone.</i>	ὁ μάρτυς	ἡ ναῦς	ἡ χεῖρ	τὸ ὕδωρ
Acc.	λίαν, λίην	μάρτυρα	ναῦν	χεῖρα	ὕδωρ
Gen.	λίος	μάρτυρος	νεώς	χειρός	ὕδατος
Dat.	λίῳ	μάρτυρι	νηϊ	χειρί	ὕδατι
Dual. N. V. A.	λίε	μάρτυρε		χείρε	ὕδατε
G. D.	λίοιν	μαρτύροιν	νεοῖν	χερσῶν	ὕδατοιν

Plural. N. V.	λαῖες	μάρτυρες	νηες	χείρες	ὑδατα
Acc.	λάας	μάρτυρας	ναῦς	χειρας	ὑδατα
Gen.	λαῶν	μαρτύρων	νεῶν	χειρῶν	ὑδατων
Dat.	λάεσσι(ν) λάεσι	μάρτυσι(ν)	ναυσί(ν)	χερσί(ν)	ὑδασί(ν)

SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέγας <i>Great</i>	μεγάλη	μέγα
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλα	μεγάλῳ
G. D.	μεγάλῳιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλῳιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
Singular.			
Nom.	πολύς <i>Many, much.</i>	πολλή	πολύ
Voc.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
Acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῳ